The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,756—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

NOW READY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Data, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING

OF

BASS'S ALE

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT

CAN BE HAD AT

All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7995	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	R. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7863	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7942	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7942	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5911	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7995	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	8526	E. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5911	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bolica	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	C. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bottfell	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	S. Mecorni	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	C. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Brindisi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 487 8. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

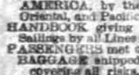
E. SCARPA, Agent.

Saracen House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the World.

OUTWARD PASSAGES arranged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First Class Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,259	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	720	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th January.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she has DISCHARGED her CARGO in the Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

C. M. BHESANIA

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in

CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS

of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GREAT DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks: Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 "	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 "	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	42	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs.	56 0
No. 40 do 12 "		64 0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in., including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH. THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.		
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.	"	50
Do. Hunting case	"	55
Do. Half-hunting case	"	60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a lifetime.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs.	55
4 " Striking Clock	"	65
6 " Time-piece	"	75
6 " Striking Clock	"	90
Cheaper Drums from	"	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do. "	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and upwards	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	13	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	3	8
Do. with Watch combined	24	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	3	0
Silver Key Chains	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	13	0
Silver Manicure Sets	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	2	0
Gold Do. do	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED AN EXCELLENT CURE. Being speedy and sure. I have [illegible] friends [illegible] also recommended it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES AILAN, [illegible] Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & CO.S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Alberts, per box of 100	2	4	No. 5, Extra Fine, per 100	4	8
Hanems, per box of 100	3	0	Grand Format, in 50's	5	8
No. 8, Medium Size	3	4	La Favourite, Gold Tipped, per 100	4	8
No. 8, Large Size	3	12	Khartoum, Cork Tipped, per 100	3	12

Liberal Discount allowed to MESSES, CLUBS, HOTELS and TRADE.

SPECIAL CONCESSION: In order to test these, 500 and upwards will be sent carriage paid during December only. Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

SOLE IMPORTERS. D. MERWAN & CO., 30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the morning of the 1st January, 1903, the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE will be CLOSED to all CARRIAGES except those proceeding towards the TOWN HALL in connection with the PROCLAMATION CEREMONY, from 9-30 A.M. to NOON.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE GENTLEMEN intending to be PRESENT at the PROCLAMATION CEREMONY at the TOWN HALL on the 1st January, 1903, are informed that they must approach the Town Hall by the North Road of the Elphinstone Circle only.

Those Gentlemen who are entitled to stand on the great steps should drive into the Town Hall compound by the North-West Gate, alight and passing through the Town Hall building take up their position on the steps.

No carriages will be permitted to enter the Elphinstone Circle after 10 A.M. from any point, or between 9-30 A.M. and NOON by any Road South of the Circle.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

CORONATION FIREWORKS.

THE DISPLAY of FIREWORKS at the OVAL on the NIGHT of the 5th instant, may be viewed from the Terrace of WATSON'S HOTEL. Seats Rs. 2, each. Apply to the MANAGER.

The proceeds will be devoted to a CHILDREN'S FETE and other Charitable purposes.

ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CORONATION DINNER.

A DINNER will be given to the ORPHAN CHILDREN of the Education Society's Schools, St. Peter's Schools, and the Indo-British Schools, on the 1st proximo, at 5 P.M. at the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE, from Subscriptions kindly collected by Mr. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

All Friends of the Children are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 777 OF 1901.

VAROOMAL KANAYAMUL and CHUGUNMUL MEGRAJ, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Chippi Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay and trading there in copartnership, under the style of KANAYAMUL VAROOMUL ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED IBRAHIM, RAHMATBAI of Bombay Mahomedans, the former now being a convict in His Majesty's Jailkat Poona and the latter residing at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immoveable property, dated the 8th day of December, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following lands and premises in the hands of Mr. N. C. Macleod the Receiver herein at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed,

All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Road in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1824 2-3 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 453, Street No. 116 and by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 562, 262, 286, 287, 364, 544, 554, 561, 562, 563, 562, 563, 564, 565, New No. C-12255—12582, New Survey No. 1 B-19 and bounded on the East by a public passage beyond which is the land belonging to Manekji Petit, on the west by the land belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, beyond which is the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the North by the land of Nursey Kheraj and on the South by the property of Peer Mahomed Dewji.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of January 1903, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1902.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 22, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS had OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL AXLE AND MINERAL CYLINDER OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS during the 14 months commencing from 1st February 1903.

2 Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each tender without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 16th December, 1902.

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The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring TO SEE the CORONATION ILLUMINATIONS on THURSDAY, the 1st January, 1903, are informed that the following is the route laid down for Carriages and will be kept by the Police—

I. STARTING FROM APOLLO BANDAR.—

Lansdowne Road,
Esplanade Road as far as P. W. Offices,
Church Gate Street.
Mayo Road past Queen's Statue,
Esplanade Road.
Hornby Road.
Carnac Road to Money School.
Kalbadevi Road.
Bhendi Bazaar.
Parel Road and as far on as may be necessary,

II. STARTING FROM VICTORIA GARDENS—

Parel Road.
Bhendi Bazaar into Kolsa Moholla.
Kolsa Cross Lane, Coppersmith Street.
Parel Road into Marwadi Bazaar.
Sheikh Memon Street.
Hornby Road.
Church Gate Street,
North of Elphinstone Circle past Town Hall,
South of Elphinstone Circle.
Bank street,
Custom House Road.
Apollo Street past Sailor's Home
Apollo Bandar Road to Apollo Bandar.

2. Carriages will be allowed to join the line of route at the following points only :—

Junction of Bundstand Road and Esplanade Road.
Do. Church Gate Street and Mayo Road.
Do. Girgaum Road and Carnac Road near Money School.
Do. Bandleshwar Road and Kalbadevi Road near Fire Brigade Station.
Do. Jagliwan Kika Street (Ghilalwadi) and Parel Road.
Do. Bapu Khote Street and Parel Road.
Do. Krishna Road and Parel Road.
Do. Grant Road and Parel Road.
Do. Babula Tank Road and Parel Road.
Do. Jail Road and Parel Road.
Do. Pydhuni and Parel Road.
Do. Hornby Road and Carnac Road.
Do. Fort Street and Hornby Road.
Do. Mint Road and Custom House Road near Town Hall.

3. The following Roads will be entirely blocked to Vehicular traffic :—

Fuller Road.
University Road.
Esplanade Road between Queen's Statue and Money School (closed on both sides,)
Marine Lane.
Cruikshank Road (going East or West)
Piquet Road,
Marwari Bazaar going north,
Abdool Rahiman Street.
Palton Road,
Police Court Street.
Gunbow Street
Parsi Bazaar Street,
Bazaar Gate Street.

4. Carriages will not be allowed to turn round along the route laid down and go in the reverse direction but can leave the routes altogether after reaching the Carnac and Kalbadevi Roads Junctions by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the 2nd JANUARY, 1903, from 6 A.M., till 6 A.M. on the 3rd JANUARY, the WHOLE of the OVAL will be RESERVED for Police purposes.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

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NEW YEAR, 1903.

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CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Estabilshed Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tsaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR SWIRE CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	GOILO,	SAIGON.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER,

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000,)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and othe Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remited Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months.....	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5-16	=	+ 5-16
3 per cent. Reduced	£89 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/8	=	+ 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 3/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	48	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'14 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20'43 1/4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4'86 5/8	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	+ 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	3 3/4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	pr ct =	,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	pr ct =	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1/4	pr ct =	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	4 1/8	pr ct =	unchanged

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4'62 + 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 49,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'61 +8	4'61 +8	4'61 +8	4'61 +8
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July.-Aug. Aug.-Sept**
4'61 +8	4'62 +8	4'62 +8	4'62 +8	4'56 +8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	56,000	bales.
Do. last year	63,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000	,,
,, Continent.....	16,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8'90	+ 5
Futures, month of Dec.....	8'62	+ 5
Do. do. March	8'52	+ 3
In New Orleans—		
Spot	8 3-8	+ 1-16
Futures month of March	8 43	— 1
Do. June.....	8'55	— 2
Tone at close	steady.	

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,640,000.

Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-32.

Copper Brazlers £64-0-0.

Yellow Metal, 5 5-8d.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4, Sellers. Feb.-March.

Rapeseed Brown 31 1-4. Sellers. Dec.-Jan. Tone quiet.

Arrivals of produce during 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th December, 1902:—

Cotton.....	22,226 bales.
Wheat	2,894 cwts.
Linseed	946 ,,
Rapeseed	118 ,,
Gingellysseed	36,672 ,,
Poppyseed	455 ,,
Groundnuts.....	193 ,,
Castorseed	5,497 ,,
Rice	3,919 ,,
Myrabollams	6,703 ,,
Cottonseed	23,552 ,,

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s.s. Arabia from London, Rs. 15,20,027.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	93 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	22 3-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 27th December, as compared with the statement of the 20th December:—

LIABILITIES	Dec. 20. Rs.	Dec. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	4,88,741	56,19,150
Public Deposits at Branches	30,09,137	30,45,416
Other Deposits	6,41,13,081	6,01,95,550
Post Bills.....	17,177	17,110
Credits undrawn.....	38,02,155	34,78,101
Rs...	9,3,30,291	9,02,55,127
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,09,53,829	1,09,53,850
Other authorised Securities	10,09,365	9,97,720
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	83,00,817	82,89,280
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,81,938	1,07,10,317
Bill discounted and purchased.....	2,58,88,005	2,77,10,936
Do. Stock.....	4,10,419	4,10,435
Stamps and Stationery	23,127	23,297
Balances with other Banks	9,26,299	6,32,661
Cash	3,51,16,492	3,52,08,310
Rs,	9,32,30,291	9,02,55,127

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th December 1902, as compared with the statement of 2nd December 1902:—

I IABILITIES.	December 2. Rs.	A. P.	December 9. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up.....	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0 0	1,14,00,000	0 0
Public Deposit, &c.....	1,75,36,324	3 7	1,55,47,317	4 6
Other Deposits, &c.....	8,73,58,972	10 1	8,61,11,945	3 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,65,823	12 7	6,70,082	7 8
Sundries	19,12,045	15 8	18,81,763	2 7
Rs....	13,87,73,677	9 11	13,75,71,608	2 7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities....	1,57,01,608	7 9	1,55,65,906	7 9
other authorised investment	64,29,345	0 0	63,.7,950	0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities,....	2,48,99,619	9 3	2,57,25,993	2 11
Accounts of Credit on do....	1,77,58,159	10 7	1,78,40,397	10 9
Bills discounted, &c.	2,05,73,845	1 7	2,01,02,760	8 6
Balances with other Banks	29,48,511	2 6	30,09,820	11 7
Bullion	6,431	3 0	3,819	8 6
Dead Stock.....	18,68,879	0 9	18,66,371	4 7
Stamps	9,724	5 7	9,9:0	9 8
Sundries	7,69,044	15 3	7,68,539	6 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,20,62,245	9 1	1,95,73,544	1 3
Do. at Branches....	2,66,58,193	8 7	2,67,66,054	10 2
Rs....	13,87,73,677	9 11	13,75,71,608	2 7
LIABILITIES.	Rs.			
Govt. Balance at Head Office	4,00,378		Decrease	
Do. at Branches	13,71,291		Increase	
Other Deposits	22,47,027		Decreas	
Post Bills	1,01,259		Increase	
ASSETS.	Rs.			
Bank's Investments.....	4,69,903		Increase	
Loans	8,29,374		Do	
Accounts of Credit	87,698		Do	
Mercantile Bills	2,71,085		Decrease	
Cash at Head Office.....	24,78 701		Do	
Do. at Branches.....	1,07,361		Increase	

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 6th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	2,41,280	8,36,131	3,177	10,80,588
I M R do ...	71,056	1,45,329	570	2,16,955
Total....	3,12,346	9,81,460	3,747	12,97,553
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—				
G I P R system...	2,14,704	7,36,028	3,843	9,54,575
I M R do ...	67,764	1,25,971	722	1,94,457
Total	2,82,468	8,61,999	4,565	11,49,032
Increase or Decrease...	G I P R + 26,576; I M R... + 3,302	+1,0,,103; + 19,358	— 668; — 152	+ 1,26,013; + 22,808

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYSON—December 16, at Lucknow, the wife of A C Bryson, of a daughter.
FOSTER—December 25, at Pareyahaley, Travancore, the wife of the Rev. A. T. Foster, of a daughter.
LOCH—December 19, at Almora, the wife of J Carysfort Loch, 3rd Gurkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON—CHEVROLAT—December 4, Charles Benson, Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture-Madras, to Alice Emily Chevrolat, elder daughter of the late F. R. Silvester, Esq., Hedges, St. Albans.
BLANEY—WATTS—December 17, At St. Pauls Church, Asansol, Carlton Collingwood Blaney, Traffic inspector, B and N W Ry, Samastipore, to Leonora (Lottie), eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Watts, of Madhupore.
MOLYNEUX—KNOLLES—December 10, at St. James Church, Delhi, by the Rev J Brookes, Captain Edward J M Molyneux, D S O, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Mary Alison, youngest daughter of T H W Knolles, Esq, of Oatlands Co. Cork, Ireland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 0-47m., 0-35s. Low water, 6-45m., 6-22s.
Bank holiday.
Reading of Coronation Proclamation by the Sheriff of Bombay, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.
Military Parade in Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 9-30 a.m.
Illuminations in Bombay.
Meeting of the Goan Community, Framjee C. Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Feeding of the Goan Poor, Cavel.
Indo-British Institution, Children's Dinner, 5 p.m.
Feast to the Children of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.
People's Fair on the Esplanade.

WE draw the attention of our readers to a Police Notification in another column in regard to the route to be followed by the carriages of those wishing to see the Coronation Illuminations this evening.

MUSIC AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—By kind permission of Captain A. G. Creagh and the Officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 9 to 11 p.m.

March.....	Forward; Volunteers..... Gunther
Overture.....	Le Domino Noir..... Auber
Selection.....	Little Christopher Columbus..Caryll
Fantastic Dance.	Dodo ..... Buck
Mazurka.....	La Cigarina ..... Ganne
Selection.....	The Belle of New York..... Kerker
Valse.....	Sweet Briar..... Lowthian

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BURGLARY AT FORAS ROAD.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Aldridge charged Mirabux Karimbux and Aziz Mahomed Samadkhan, with house-breaking and theft of copper utensils of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to Pestonjee Sorabjee Mehta. The evidence showed that on the night of the 29th instant, the accused broke into the house of the complainant at Foras Road, and carried away the articles. A townsman who has been watching their movements raised an alarm. Both the accused attempted to escape but were secured and given in police custody. The first secured was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, against whom there was a record of two previous convictions, was ordered to suffer a like punishment for a period of eight months.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

THE fourth anniversary of the Central Hindu College was celebrated this year two months later than usual in consequence of Mrs. Annie Besant not returning to India until December. It passed off most successfully on the 24th December, Mr. Radice, the popular Collector of Benares, presiding. The opening hymn in Sanskrit was followed by a few words from the Chairman and a Sanskrit speech from Pandit Ramavatar. Then came the annual report, a very lengthy document, showing very satisfactory progress. It recorded two new departures—the establishment of a Sanskrit Department, the Rajvair Pathashala, supported by the Kashmir State, having passed into the hands of the College. Various reforms and improvements have been made, approved by the enlightened Maharajah of Kashmir, and English has been introduced as a second language compulsory on all students. The second news was the affiliation of the Hindu High School in Srinagar, now a most flourishing institution under the care of Mr. Wilson, sent by the College. Another interesting item was the issue of religious and moral text books, 76,000 of the most elementary, the Catechism, having been issued since April last in English, and ten vernaculars. The report was followed by Hindi and Bengali recitations, and these by the prize-giving. Prominent among the prizes was a handsome silver shield, on which year by year the name of the best mathematical student is inscribed. A well-executed English recitation by two lads followed, and there came a touching letter from Dr. Richardson, the Principal, away on sick leave; the letter and the reception it met with bore eloquent testimony to the affection existing between teacher and pupils. A vigorous speech from the Headmaster, Mr. Banbery, was warmly cheered, and the proceedings closed with a much applauded speech from Mrs. Besant on the College ideals.

The handsome Boarding House and College buildings were gaily decorated, and the students, wearing badges of their College colours, were much on evidence, making the most courteous of stewards.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to day to Trieste, &c., by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers takes place to-day at 9-45 a. m. sharp at the Victoria Dock No. 8, and deck passengers must be present at the new disinfecting station with all their luggage and bedding on the same day at 7 a. m., and after the disinfection is over proceed directly on board:—

Bullock, Lt C B	Hurditch, Miss
Codrington, Capt H & Mrs	Hayland, Capt and Mrs
Cawley, Mrs	Iyngar, Dr and Mrs
Dyer, Mr & I	Nanson, Rev W L
Fraser, Capt	Wilson, Mr D and Mrs

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Handicap Races will be run on Saturday, 3rd January 1903:—

Handicap Yachts (Class A) Race. Course No. 9. 9·6 miles. Start at 2-45 p.m.

Handicap Yachts (Class B) Race. Course No. 8. 6·3 miles. Start at 2-30 p.m.

Tomtit Class—Course No. 14. 8·5 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Ship's Boats Race—Course No. 6. 7·6 miles. Start at 3-0 p.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	6	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	8	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sadi Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	9	8	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Miss-cendent and unknown...	0	6	9
Hospitals.....	0	6	13
Total.....	27	29	126
Total plague deaths to date...	121,982	101,419	
Same date last year	43	32	122

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
F. of tee Circumcision 1 January.
3-15 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

NEW RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1903.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 31st December, 1902.

The Substitution Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Messrs E Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Roberts 14
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II aged
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Capt Bean and Capt Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Mr George's g a h Alexes 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 3 years
Do do do do g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Moon 13 3 3-4
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkum aged.
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years

The Nursery Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji s g a h White Fox 13 3 1/2 aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Magtocm aged
Do do g a h Afreet aged
Mr Jarovla Bin Talib's br a h Connaught 4 years
Mr Sulleman Mahala s b a h Euphrates 4 years
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Mirmiran 14 5 ars
Messrs Yusuff Swedani and Mehta's b a h Khalil 14 aged
Messrs Alavi Athaman and Mehta s b a h hamberlain 14 aged
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b a h Tm. King 13 3 3-4 4 years
Mr A M Shamlas's b a h Lord Smith 13 2 1 aged
Do do g a h Sirur 13 3 3-4 aged

OR CIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 31st December 1902.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Ismid.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	3	...	35	3
Teheran	31	2	21 p.m.	...	46
Suez	31	2	40 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st December, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	0	1
,, Karachi	0	20	0	2
,, Madras.....	0	26	0	15

JUDGE SLOWLY.

IT is not always an easy matter to judge correctly of the quality of things. Less than one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately estimating the worth of a picture; not more than one in a hundred the quality of a horse. In general, judgments rapidly made are of small value. "Did you ever notice," recently inquired a visitor to an English University town of his companion, as they sat together on a verandah, "that queer-looking old fellow with the idiotic face, turned-up coat collar, and boots seven sizes too large, who passes here every morning at eleven?" "... any a time" replied the other, "He is Professor of Comparative Grammar to the University of ——, and speaks fourteen modern languages to say nothing of his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew." The incident will serve to show the futility of superficial judgment. Many judgements which pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably wrong, more especially in matters which require a practical test. Who can say positively whether a certain medicine has the power to cure some particular malady or not without giving it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick of 66, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N.S.W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he backed his advice with some excellent reasons—excellent because his judgment of that remedy was based upon actual experience of its merit. Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the 20th June, 1902:—"For many years I suffered terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and spent pounds and pounds on doctors' medicines and so-called cures; but without avail. In those days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate turned sour on my stomach, causing severe attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with pains in the chest, violent headaches, and habitual constipation. In fact, at one time or other I suffered from most of the symptoms which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired digestion. My worst affliction, however, was a total inability to obtain sufficient sleep. I would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy, but as soon as my head touched the pillow my brain would become unnaturally active, and I would think of every k

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Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

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HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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A. S. UNANI'S HAIR DYE—Unequalled for Permanency and Fragrance. Restores white and grey hair to its original colour. A single trial will prove its efficacy. Price As. 8.

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The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn. London Price £6-2-0. Rs. 82/8.

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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the FIREWORKS DISPLAY, which was to have been carried out on the night of the 2nd instant, has been unavoidably POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 P M., owing to non-arrival of a portion of the Fireworks from Calcutta.

It is hereby further notified that the PEOPLE'S FAIR will be CONTINUED up to the NIGHT of the 4th JANUARY, 1903.

M. C. MURZBAN,

for Self and other Hon. Secretaries.

1st January, 1903

SPECIALITIES.

PURSES AND BAGS OF ALL SIZES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CHAIN MESH, WITH PLAIN FRAME, CHASED FRAME, FRAME SET WITH STONES.

DOROTHY PURSES with and without settings.

LORGNETTES in gold.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1903

PROCLAMATION DAY.

TO-DAY throughout India demonstrations of loyalty and devotion to the King will be made by every section of the community. January 1st has been held in high honour in this country, because it was on that day in the year 1877 that the late Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. Every year, from that time until her Majesty's death, New Year's Day has been celebrated as Proclamation Day, and it was with the idea of perpetuating the observance of the 1st January as the birthday of the Empire that led his Excellency the Viceroy to fix it for the formal proclamation of King Edward VII as Emperor of India. In every town of any dimensions the occasion will be marked with festivities and outward signs of jubilation. Many of these will be entirely spontaneous. In other instances they will be carried out by order of the Sirkar, for it has been ordained that salutes of a hundred and one guns shall be fired wherever practicable, and local Durbars shall be held wherever they can be conveniently arranged. In each of these a copy of the Royal Proclamation will be read both in English and the vernacular, local honours will be announced, and Coronation certificates, granted by local Governments, will be conferred. The Governor-General in Council, some months ago, officially expressed himself particularly anxious that the rejoicings should be general and that the poor should take part in them. To that end entertainments to school children and feasts to the poor will be given. These dinners and feasts, as his Excellency in Council suggested, will be provided at the cost of the funds of local bodies and the liberality of private individuals "who could not, in the opinion of the Government of India, better demonstrate their loyalty on this occasion than by providing for fireworks or other displays which will be enjoyed by all, by distributing food to the collected poor of the locality, or by giving a treat to the school children of each town or village." There is something very suggestive of rejoicing to order about this. The Government wish the people to be happy, and they are happy accordingly, to show forth their loyalty, and they do it. But whether the ukase directing when, how, and in what manner they should rejoice had been issued or not, the people, glad of an opportunity of glorifying the Raj, would have kept holiday. Those who have money are glad of the opportunity of feeding the poor under such unusual circumstances, while both the young and the poor are ready to accept treats and hospitality on every appropriate or inappropriate occasion.

In Delhi, the Proclamation will be read by his Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of his Majesty's brother, the Duke of Connaught. In arranging the Durbar, which has gathered together so many persons from various parts of the empire, Lord Curzon was actuated by the belief that it would prove to be a means of expressing homage to the throne which is a link which binds all races and creeds in India together; that it would afford an opportunity for promoting intercourse amongst Chiefs and officials who, under the watertight system of administration which prevails in India, are too often ignorant of the systems which prevail away from their own locality, and, as an industrial exhibition is affiliated with the Durbar, as a means of encouraging the arts and industries of the country. Whether the Durbar will succeed in effecting all that is desired of it by its originator it is yet too soon to say; but his Excellency is firmly persuaded that the Durbar, the principal ceremony connected with which is to be held to-day, is much more than a mere official recognition of the fact that one monarch has died and another succeeded. He wishes it to testify and to serve to keep alive the community of interest between the Sovereign and his people. Here in India, as his Excellency explained last September, it is for the first time that the unity of a King who is a representative of his people as well as a figure-head has been attained, and that the entire continent has acknowledged a single ruler. Believing that the Durbar of 1877 had been productive of much good, he is in hopes that by the blessing of Providence, similar and even larger results will follow from to-day's ceremony. We share his Excellency's hope that they will; but we cannot join him in the belief that the results will be beneficial to any one at all except property owners in Delhi who have been able to let their houses at enormous rents, to contractors and purveyors, and to the very persons whom it was least desirable to assist. As his Excellency has said, the occasion would have been made more solemn as well as more historic if the King-Emperor had attended in person and had placed the Crown of all India upon his own brow. But as we have pointed out before his Majesty was crowned at Westminster. He was proclaimed Emperor of India at the same time and in the same place. To repeat the ceremony would have been a work of supererogation, and we can only feel grateful to his Majesty for consenting to depute his Royal brother the Duke of Connaught to attend the ceremony. In what capacity he would come some perplexity arose. The Viceroy is legally the representative of the King in this country. Why, therefore, send another? It was, therefore, tactfully decided to send his Royal Highness as representative of the Royal family, and thus obviate the necessity of superseding the Governor-General as head of the Government and direct representative of the Crown. The celebrations at Delhi leave nothing to be desired in the way of magnificence and to day's ceremony will doubtless eclipse them all.

In Calcutta the demonstrations are postponed until the return of the Viceroy after the conclusion of the Delhi programme. But in Bombay we are not to be behind-hand. A week ago a People's Fair—which takes the form of a treat to the poor—was opened by the Municipal Commissioner, and feasts, festivities, and illuminations on an extensive scale are to be held. That the illuminations may be duly appreciated, a display of fireworks which will be included in the programme has been postponed, until Monday, so that Bombay gets a more extensive period of jubilation than most cities in the empire. This morning there will be a Naval and Military parade in front of the Town Hall where the Sheriff is to read the Proclamation of Edward VII. as Emperor of India. A *feu de-joie* will be fired directly the Sheriff has concluded his reading, and a royal salute of 101 guns will be fired on the Oval. In the afternoon treats will be given to school children and the poor; then in the evening will come the illuminations on such a scale as has never been surpassed, and perhaps scarcely equalled on the occasion of the visit of the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales. If the display we shall make cannot eclipse that of the Coronation in England it will, all things considered, come very near to it in brilliancy and extent, for the people of this country are nothing if not demonstrative, and take a delight in anything which gives them an excuse for making a display. For detailed but pithy accounts of each and every function in connection with the celebrations room will be found in our columns. Each town and city has vied with its neighbour in preparations for to-day, and the occasion will dwell in the memories of the people taking part in them as long as life shall last.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

THE trouble which has been pending recently in Turkey has shown the Sultan that it is at least necessary to promise something in the way of reform to the European provinces. The outbreak in Macedonia and in the Balkans might easily be the germ of a general upheaval. It is apparent that the situation is serious even now, or the Ottoman Government would not be so desirous of impressing upon the Embassies the fact that the reforms promised are really intended to be carried out. As a matter of fact, the Sultan's promises are not taken seriously even now. Of course, this is not to be wondered at, but it would not be surprising if it were found that the Sultan had at length been frightened into establishing a few half-hearted measures in order to pacify Macedonia, and European Turkey generally. It will be remembered that in October last it was France who drew the attention of the Ottoman Government to the necessity of carrying out reforms in Macedonia without delay. How much this adjuration was worth may be gauged from the fact that even now, after two months of a desultory rebellion, the reforms have not yet been carried out. But France now "insists" that the promised reforms should be given effect to, and it will be interesting to see whether this demand will have more effect than the previous exhortation. As a matter of fact it is backed up by the whole of the embassies of the Powers at Constantinople, though perhaps the reason why a general insistence has not as yet been made, is that the so-called reforms as a whole are so paltry that they are not even taken seriously. Even as they stand, there is every reason to believe, if one may judge by abundant precedents, that they will never be carried out. The reforms do not at all meet present exigencies, and they fall far short of even the basis of the agreement drawn up 23 years ago in connection with the Treaty of Berlin as a result of the Organic Statute for Eastern Roumelia. This measure, by the way, was never applied. It is also pointed out that if a scheme similar to the present one had been carried into effect two decades ago, it might possibly have satisfied the demands of the people, but that it is now entirely behind the times. What is wanted is undoubtedly practical and drastic reform in the sense of the Treaty of Berlin. But under present conditions, with the people ready to take up arms, the present proposals might, at any rate, have the effect of checking immediate rebellion such as is threatened. That the Sultan is, to some extent, in earnest, seems probable at the moment, for he has just sent orders to the military commanders in Macedonia to punish severely all soldiers guilty of excesses. Whether the word will last is of course quite another matter.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

THE question of the suitability to India of the present system of British administration, is dealt with in an interesting address on Indian constitutional law, delivered by the Hon. Mr. C. L. Tupper, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor at the recent convocation of the Punjab University. Mr. Tupper asks the question why the Mother of Parliaments, the country whose history is the very source of the popular systems of Government which have taken root in the three continents of Europe, America and Australia, has given to India an administration of so different a type. He finds answer in the fact that while there would have been no want of will to transplant British institutions to this country, that process has proved impracticable. British authority in India is derived not alone from parliamentary enactments, but from Delhi Emperors and other native rulers. History, he points out, does not escape the great law of evolution; and against forces which work with the irresistible consistency of nature it were idle to contend. Mr. Tupper dwells upon the difficulty of adopting institutions which have not grown with the growth of the country or been the natural outcome of its history, and declares that the lines of advance must necessarily be settled by what has gone before, and that it would be as childish as it is vain to imagine that the heirs of the ages can discard their inheritance or create their environment anew. The closing words of the address are especially well worth quoting. They are—"Personal liberty and the protection of the law are our birth-right. These possessions are more precious than the distribution of votes; for they are the foundation of justice, and in them there is no corruption. Let us be glad that we belong to an Empire whose children in this sense are free, and whose lasting ideal of Government—though some particular measures may by misadventure miscarry—is justice, beneficence and security."

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, of the Commonwealth of Australia, would appear to be telling as hardly on Indians in Australia as on their countrymen in Natal if we may judge from a recent petition forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a newly formed society, styling itself the Coloured Progressive Association. With the hopes and aspirations of the new Association, the Indian public will have little concern, but some of the grievances complained of by Indians in the Australian colonies would seem to be more than imaginary. There is a general impression that the law known as the Commonwealth Aliens' Prohibition Bill is specially directed against His Majesty's coloured subjects. The administration of the Bill, it is complained in the petition, is vile, and also the general effects are undoubtedly cruel. Aliens of all kinds can enter the Commonwealth, whether they can read or write, as long as they are not black. But black men, even if they can read and write are not wanted. Employment is not obtainable, not only for new comers, but for those who have been in the country for years. The Secretary of State for the Colonies in his reply to the petition states that the Act in question does not appear to him to contain any unfair discrimination against His Majesty's coloured subjects, and that if the Coloured Progressive Association have any complaints to make with regard to its administration, they should lay them before the Commonwealth Minister of State for external affairs.

*** WITH to-day's issue we distribute our annual Sheet Almanac which is replete with local information.

MR. H. A. H. PAYNE'S yacht Caprice, which was reported to have struck a rock and been abandoned off Arnala, was refloated, and now lies safe at Mazagon.

PLAGUE cases at Karachi during the week ending on the 27th ultimo were 36 and deaths 16; the total mortality from all causes being 139.

A DELHI correspondent says:—The prevailing shade in ladies' dresses is grey, and the favourite material violet, and white coats were very much in evidence at the polo match on Saturday.

THE Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh will be celebrating in the course of a few days its 26th birthday. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Lytton on the 8th January, 1877, immediately after the breaking up of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

IT is notified in the "Gazette of India" that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution, from borrowed funds, of the Mon Canals project in Upper Burma. The amount of the estimate for the construction of the Mon Canals sanctioned is Rs. 42,63,836 direct and Rs. 1,35,536 indirect.

THE area under rice in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is 6,634,731 acres, or 1·1 per cent. increase over the area actually cultivated last year. The total crop is estimated at 91 per cent. of normal, and the surplus available for export at 1,960,000 tons cargo rice, equivalent to 33,220,000 cwts. cleaned rice.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have appointed Mr. A. M. Lindsay to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of Mr. W. D. Cruickshank on short leave. Mr Henry Grey will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, vice Mr Lindsay. The Directors have also made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—Mr W. D McKewan to act as Agent at Bombay relieving Mr E. M. Slater, who retires from the Bank's service. Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to act as Agent, Hyderabad (Deccan), vice Mr. McKewan. Mr. H. F. Freshwater, on return from leave, to resume his substantive appointment of Agent, at Moulmein, vice Mr. Moberly.

DR. STILES, an eminent scientist of the United States Agricultural Department, has, he claims, discovered the "germ of laziness." Addressing the Sanitary Congress in New York, he declared that unciniariasis, or book-worm disease, which he recently discovered, was chiefly responsible for the abnormal laziness existing among the poor white people in some of the Southern States. The disease produced a condition resembling chronic malaria, and robbed the system of its energy and vitality. Among the symptoms is the habit of eating clay. The disease stunts both bodily and mental development, and impedes the efforts of reformers for the employment of child labour in southern factories by making workers over twenty years of age seem fourteen to sixteen. As a matter of fact those who come from those districts to factories improve their health as they shake off uncinariasis. Dr. Stiles said that the strongest systems, if made to live under the conditions of the "cracker," would exhibit the same symptoms of degeneracy, and conversely, the entire race of poor whites is susceptible of being raised from their present condition by proper diagnosis and remedies. For this purpose Dr. Stiles promised that the Department would issue a pamphlet for circulation in the afflicted districts.

WEALTH, say the moralists, is a stumbling-block to many. Quite true, and the McCalmont millions have tripped up the "Westminster Gazette." It tells us that "Mr. Hugh McCalmont had intended to leave his money to the present Earl Cairns, but his frivolities as Lord Garmoyle lost him the money." The present Earl Cairns was never known as Lord Garmoyle (though it is now his second title), and his late brother, the only member of the family who has borne the courtesy title, never had the slightest expectation of inheriting old Mr. McCalmont's money, though it is true that he benefited under the will of his aunt, Mrs. Robert McCalmont, who was a sister of the first Earl Cairns, Disraeli's Lord Chancellor. The "Westminster Gazette" is a bit mixed—or perhaps somebody has been "greening" it as schoolboys say. Old Mr. Hugh McCalmont was known—behind his back—as "Roseate Hue." The sobriquet was given, not because you had to get up early to take him in, but on account of his full blooded complexion. He was a miserly old fellow, as may be seen from this authentic anecdote. An urgent appeal was made to him to assist a charity in Belfast, he and his family being Ulstermen. He sent an extremely sympathetic letter in reply, but regretted that he was unable to assist, as a special effort was just then being made to raise funds for St. George's Hospital, and as his London house was close to the hospital he felt bound that year to double his annual subscription. It subsequently was discovered that his annual subscription was a half-sovereign. Within a year or two he died, leaving about three millions sterling to the late member for Newmarket.

PICTURESQUE CAIRO.

SCENES OF EGYPTIAN LIFE.

(BY J. MALCOLM FRASER.)

FOR sheer comfort, life in the East, as seen from the shaded terraces of Shepheard's or the Grand Continental, takes a deal of beating. Under the influence of upward curling cigarette smoke, the mind becomes lazily receptive; the eye alert to strange, new sights: the ear mercifully deafened to nerve-wearing sounds. In that square of brown-faced buildings, the Ezbikeyah gardens resemble an oasis in the desert. Against the emerald setting of green trees lie children of the East, turbaned and gowned, and passing the sun-drenched day in semi-consciousness or profound sleep.

But it is to the old quarter of Cairo that you must go to see Egyptian life at its best. In the Ismalieh and Abbassyssieh quarters, where East meets West, the greeting is not pleasant. There is an air of unreality and tawdriness about the native, who wears a threadbare frock coat over his silken galabias. So leave your shady hotel verandah, and pass down the Sharia el Mousky, whence branch right and left bazaars, outwardly as quaint as when the Mameluke were killed.

In these the Eastern love of haggling over the price of an article is more or less a thing of the past. Fixed prices reign, for the Arab has found the tourist complaisant and lavish, not caring to barter in money of which he knows nothing and in a language of which he knows less. Here you do not go through the comedy of sitting down to do business; of getting up to go full six times; of making for the door and being called back; of leaving the shop, and finally returning in half-an-hour, to make the purchase under protest of ruin on both sides. These little farces are played in the lesser-known bazaars, where we will now go.

Up and down the dust-strewn road swarm a kaleidoscopic crowd—high-hatted, black-clothed Copts, ringleted Jews, Nubian negroes, white-flannelled Europeans, petticoated men and veiled women. Every nation seems to have sent its quota. India, China, Mesopotamia, Phrygia—all are represented. The crowd is immense, the noise bewildering. And yet in the centre of all sit solemn shop-owners smoking their shibouks as placidly as if in the midst of seclusion.

Off this street lie our real bazaars, narrow, gloomy, and quiet by comparison. The farther you go from the Ezbikeyah-square, the more truly Oriental do they become. They are a narrow warren of alleys shaded from the stinging sun by boards stretched overhead. Hence the gloom which lurks in unexpected corners—hiding, as it were, from the blaze of colour displayed within the booths. Outside are spread the wares for sale—cunning wonders from all parts. Inside, squatting cross-legged, the salesman calls upon all and sundry to buy. His voice is raucous but his manner is suave. To him comes an English Tommy, perhaps, born and bred and manner-aught in London.

"Allah be with you," says the Mohammedan courteously.

"How-do, me old Buckeroo," replies Tommy "goin' strong?"

When West greets East a shudder as of sacrilege creeps through your bones.

But Tommy is not a frequent visitor to these lesser-known bazaars, Modern Goths and Vandals keep nearer to their lairs. Here tents and shoes and brasswork are sold for use, not for ornament. Outside the bakeries or the coffee booths, where shibouks are hired out at one millieme the pipeful, grizzled Arabs play chequer-board with marbles and carved woods. Others religiously read the Koran, their noses literally buried in the book; for dust and flies and lack of sanitation have succeeded in making half the population blind or short-sighted. Almost every other man you meet has an eye whitened with ophthalmia. In the streets of villages and towns babies grope their way about—victims of the curse.

Even old Ali Khassan is not free from the scourge. Ali Khassan is a dealer in brassware, and the chips that flew from his steel rod and hammer in his days of apprenticeship were one of the causes of his dulled sight. But now, Allah be thanked, he has thriven, and there is no need for him to tap and beat the metal himself. He is, as it were, a sheikh among brass-workers. His green turban tells of his pilgrimage to Mecca—his well-filled galabias speaks of the hard-earned piastres invested in churra and Berseem fields near Matarieh.

Therefore is his shop the most commodious in the whole bazaar. It is a small one-roomed establishment, open to the lane. A huge wooden settee occupies half the grassmatted floor. Hanging from the roof and covering the walls on all sides hang wrought brass goods. For each article Ali Khassan has a history; each is as dear to him, he says, as the child of his body. But then Ali Khassan is a shrewd bargainer.

"Allah illah Allah—welcome, Effendi," says he, with his hand upon his breast, "Does the Effendi desire wares of his servant, or comes he to pass the hours with talk of the new Inglesee laws?"

There is a look of calm indifference on the old man's face, as he curls his legs beneath him and puffs reflectively at the gilt-wrapped mouthpiece of his shibouk. He is too clever at his trade to show impatience or desire to do business. And not wishing to be bluffed, we withdraw our eyes from that cigarette box (inlaid with silver) and reply:—

"To talk, oh Ali, to talk with thee, not of the Inglesee ways—for their ways are our ways—but of the doings of thy folk, which are new to us. Of what speaks the bazaar these days?—thou hast thy fingers ever at its heart."

"El Hagg bi ydak (the truth rests in your hands). By the will of Allah things move quicker now than was their wont when my mother bore me. Abdullah, the tent-maker, has divorced his wife Ayesha, which, as you know, is simple according to our laws. The sun had scarce risen over the Sharia before he came and spoke to me of it. Ayesha has fallen thin of late, and—Ma ti-a-khizbish (forgive me)—she looks for all the world like an Inglesee woman. Anger lay in the heart of Abdullah, for he had paid six hundred riyals for her when she was as plum as a Nile fed snip.

"Then there is Mahmoud, son of Mohmet, the shoe-worker. For fourteen years he has been as the light of his father's eyes, giving his earnings to keep his parent's wives. Soon after the Feast of Bairam he met Uma, the Turkish dancing girl—and having met, he loved. Jezebel that she is, she played with him as a cat with a mouse. Mahmoud gave his piastres and his milliemes to the woman, saying his father's wives and children may when they asked them of him. And now, 'tis said, Mohmet has found his son stealing the dye used to redden leather that he might give it to Fatima to bloom her cheeks. Verily are the ways of an amorous youth strange.

"The price, Oh Protector of the Poor? 'Tis priceless. Yet will I give it you for 97 piastres, which they call an English pound. 'Tis dear to me by reason of its history.

"Abou, son of Huissein the sakkiyeh man, has long been in my employ. He is a good youth and has sought my patronage by reason of his wish to marry Narghili, daughter of a Matarieh sheikh.

"But the price of Narghili is 700 riyals. And for five years Abou has striven to earn this amount. Yesterday he came to me, and, kissing my hand, as is the custom, said: 'The creation of my brain is complete—the hour of my happiness at hand. On this casket have I laboured for three months. Buy it of me for 100 piastres, which is all I require to complete my dowry of Narghili. See! my fingers are yet bleeding from the swiftness of their work. Buy it my father, and set my chained love free.'

"So I gave the youth 100 piastres, Effendi, and I offer you the casket for. What is the loss of a few piastres to me, so long as I know that love's labour will be cherished?"

The delicate romance of the story touches us. We feel it would be churlish to try to beat the old man down. So we give him a sovereign, and, picking up the case, pass into the crowded lane and shrink with our backs to the wall to make room for the clover-laden camels. At the entrance to the bazaar, a tall blue-robed Arab touches our arm.

"Whatchyou buy at Ali Khassan?" he asks. "Mafish Abou."

The hero of our romance, we think—and, as kindly, "Your cigarette box, Abou, for 97 piastres."

"Akkhh! Damswindle," he replies; "Khawaja buy it for on fifteen." And with the retreat of Amos down the Sharia fades our romance.

ELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

ED SURRENDER OF THE CAPITAL.

THE CITY WATERLESS.

MMUNICATION CUT OFF.

TITUDE OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

...s have cut the aqueduct at Fez and the ... waterless.

...ected to surrender in three days.

...an attempted to break out, but was

...ity of the populace is becoming more ..., overt.

...munication with Fez is closed.

...ish Minister has instructed the Consuls ...end British residents and travellers to ...the coast towns.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

...ritain and France have assured Spain that ...no intention to act precipitately. They ... maintenance of the "status quo" even if ... is deposed.

...British warships at Malta are proceeding ...ar in connection with the Morocco crisis.

OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND.

HE COMMAND OF THE BOERS.

ENERAL VILJOEN PROPOSED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

...Government is endeavouring to secure the ... General Viljoen to command the Boers in ...and.

...el Rochfort has gone to Abyssinia to join ...yssinian force which will co-operate against ...llah.

E CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

... King of Saxony has created a court of seven ... to try the conjugal difference between the ... Prince and Princess.

... Crown Prince has entered a petition for ...ce.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

...ter a three days' battle General Castro's troops ...ied Barquisimeto hitherto held by the ...lutionists.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

...e British Council at Hankin has notified the ...gn missionaries in the Hsianfu region to be ...ared to leave their stations if necessary. He ...mmended sending the women and children to ...y ports.

MURDERS IN NEW GUINEA.

...wo European inspectors have been brutally mur... by natives in New Guinea. Other murders ...eared.

...disastrous drought has caused the natives to ... to cannibalism. Thousands are starving and ...avouring to subsist on roots. Twenty-five ...es have been killed in a tribal fight.

HE CEYLON PRISONERS OF WAR.

...e "Aurania" has arrived at Simonstown with ...eylon prisoners on board.

ONOURS FOR A NATIVE DOCTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

...n Bahadur Sheikh Amir Baksh, native ... on the Viceregal Establishment, received ...he Viceroy at Dehra Dun, the gold medal, of ...rst Class of the Order of British India for long, ...l, and honourable service.

THE SHOOTING FATALITY.

NERAL OF LIEUTENANT PAPILLON.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 31.

...funeral of Lieutenant Papillon took place this ...g, all the officers in the garrison attending ...e band of the Essex Regiment and a firing ...rawn from the 12th, 57th, and J. Batteries.

ADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

... general meeting in connection with the cele... of the Madras Christian College day, held ...ay evening, Professor M. Rungacharier of ...sidency College, delivered an interesting ad... devoted mainly to the justification of the me... adopted by the Christian College and simi... cational institutions in the propagation of ...an truths in India. The "Madras Mail" says ...ech touched upon a most important question, ...ll be read with interest.

...RAL India, which has hitherto managed to ...most free from the plague, is gradually being ...d. Some ten days or a fortnight ago the ... appeared at Rutlam, and is now so strongly ...shed there that the people are scattering in ...ections. Cases thus imported from Rutlam ...orted at Indore, and there have been two or ...eaths at Dhar also.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the following titles and honours on the undermentioned gentlemen in appreciation and recognition of their meritorious and faithful services, and valuable assistance to the public cause, in honour of the King's Coronation :—

TO BE C. S. I.

Sir Edward Law, Finance Minister.
Mr. Bayley, of the Central India.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, of Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. Stokes, of Madras.
General Tyler, R. A.
Mr. Adamson, of Burma.
Mr. Impey, of the United Provinces.
Mr. Macpherson, of Bengal.
Colonel Gore, of the Survey Department.
Colonel Montgomery, of the Punjab.
Mr. Craddock, of Nagpur.
Colonel Hutchinson, of the War Office.
Major Dally, of the Foreign Office.
Ban Bihari Kapur, of Burdwan.
Nawab of Pabassu.
Sirdar Badan Singh.

TO BE G. C. I. E.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay.
Mr. Thirkell White, of Burma.
Mr. Tupper, of the Punjab.
Surgeon-General Franklin.
The Hon. Mr. Nicholson, of Madras.
Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of Post Offices.
Mr. Walter Lawrence, the Viceroy's Private Secretary.
Mr. John Elliott, Meteorological Reporter.
The Rajah of Shahpura.
The Chief of Miraj, Senior.
The Chief of Sarawans, Baluchistan.
The Maharajah of Sanburra.
The Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Minister of Hyderabad.
Mr. Krishna Murti, the Dewan of Mysore.
The Maharajah of Vizagapatam.

TO BE G. C. B.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

TO BE K. C. B.

General Egerton, of the Punjab.
Colonel Hammond, of the Unemployed Staff Corps.

TO BE G. C. S. I.

Lord George Hamilton.
The Raja of Cochin.

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Mr. Denzil Ibbetson.
Rear-Admiral Drury.
The Hon. Mr. Winterbotham.
The Hon. Mr. Monteath, of Bombay.
Colonel Robertson, Resident of Mysore
Mr. Fraser, President of the Police Commission.
Mr. Barnes, the Foreign Secretary.
Surgeon-General Hooper.
Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission.

[The concluding portion of this telegram was not received by the time of our going to press.]

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 31.

To-day has been given up by visitors entirely to sight-seeing the Exhibition and the various historic spots around Delhi. Large numbers have been attracted. The massed bands performed during the forenoon and the afternoon at the Polo Ground, which is the daily fashionable resort. Among the arrivals to-day was his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE MAHARANI OF JAIPUR.

GIFT OF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

The Maharajah of Jaipur has addressed a letter to the Viceroy stating that his Senior Rani, Maharani Jodoavjee, desired to commemorate the Coronation Durbar by a gift of a lakh of rupees to the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, originally created by the generosity of his Highness. The Viceroy has replied that the announcement will create a most widespread satisfaction, and will show that the first interest of his Highness' noble house continues to be good of the people, and that the Maharani, like himself, regards the great public occasions as an incentive to acts of private charity.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA, LTD.

HALF YEARS' STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half year ended 31st December, are Rs. 1,9',287, which includes Rs. 57,561 brought forward from the last half year. A lakh is added to the reserve, making that fund 15 lakhs, and after paying interest on the preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of six and five per cent per annum, respectively, there remains Rs. 60,000 to carry to special reserve, and Rs. 3,762 to carry forward.

LORD RIPON.

OPENING OF HIS PORTRAIT AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Maconochie, the popular Collector, unveiled, in a special public meeting, the portrait of Lord Ripon, in the Ripon Hall, presented by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Madhavrao N. Afjulpurkar. He praised the donor's generosity, and also praised Lord Ripon's many virtues, especially his sincere and able statesmanship in granting to the people of India the blessings chiefly of local self-government.

A NEW departure has been made by the Anchor Line's Indian service. Hitherto Marseilles has only been called at on the home run from India. Now it is intended to let two steamers call there on the outward voyage, and, with the view of meeting the requirements of people bound for Egypt, the Directors of the Company have fixed the new steamers Massilia (5,400 tons) and Bircassia (6,500 tons) to start the new service. The fares are very moderate, and the accommodation of the most comfortable character.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS POSTPONED.

The fire-works display, which was to have been carried out on the night of the 2nd instant, has been postponed to Monday, the 5th January, at 10 p. m., owing to the non-arrival of a portion of the fireworks from Calcutta

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

THREE DAYS EXTENSION.

The Executive Committee assembled yesterday afternoon in the temporary offices of the joint honorary Secretary, Mr. M. C. Murzbau, on the Esplanade, to consider the application made by the stall holders to extend the period of the fair. The Committee after considering the funds at their disposal, and having regard to the increasing interest evinced by the public who visit the fair every day in thousands, resolved to keep it open for three days more. Accordingly the fair will be closed on Sunday night and not to-night as had been previously arranged.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FETE.

In celebration of the Coronation of H. M. the King-Emperor about two thousand five hundred boys and girls attending the several primary schools managed by the Joint Schools Committee and also those of the Sir Munigaldas Nathoobhoy and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Schools were yesterday afternoon treated to sweets, and awarded prizes in a "shamiana" specially erected at the People's Fair. The entertainment was provided by Mr. Virji Tricumjee on behalf of "Jota Patya." The accommodation for the young folks was made by Mr. M. C. Murzban, joint honorary Secretary of the Coronation Executive Committee. The children belonging to the different schools were collected near the Carnac Bridge, whence they were brought to the fair in reserved tram-cars in charge of their respective teachers. About twenty maunds of native sweets had been prepared and three thousand books purchased for the juvenile guests. Amongst those present in the "shamiana" were Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Batty, Mr. G. Lund, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee, Khan Bahadur Mr. C. Murzban, and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas proposed that Mrs. Aston should take the chair, and in doing so he offered his heartfelt thanks to those who responded to the invitation. The other day when their worthy and popular Municipal Commissioner opened the People's Fair on the Esplanade, he remarked, that although the Coronation Festivities Committee had done so well for the celebration of that great event they had no funds left for a children's treat, but he hoped that a further contribution would be forthcoming for that purpose. After hearing Mr. Harvey, the organisers of the Children's Fete lost no time in acting upon the suggestion, and asked Mr. Virji, who had been arranging to give a feast to the children of his own caste, to bear the cost of entertaining children of different communities. This was not an easy matter as the schools were closed. However they did what they could, and then called upon the energetic Secretary, Mr. Murzban, to give his kind co-operation in the matter. (Applause.)

The children then sang the Coronation Ode in Gujarati.

Packets of sweets and books were then distributed to the children by Mrs. Aston, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lady president, followed by three hearty cheers by the children for the King-Emperor.

THE RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The United Rice Merchants' Association of Bombay passed the following resolution yesterday:—That every one of the members of this Association should fervently and sincerely pray for the long life of their Majesties and for the uninterrupted happiness and prosperity of their rule over us and the British Empire. That a general distribution of sweetmeats should be made amongst the poor at Bhat Bazar. That the Bhat Bazar and the Carnac Bunder should be kept closed, and that every member of the Association should properly illuminate his house and pedhi to suit the occasion and instruct his firm at Rangoon and elsewhere to do the same.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

In celebration of the Coronation, hundreds of prisoners will be released this morning from different prisons in India. In Bombay about 160 convicts will be let off. Of these 109 will be released from the Umercarry Prison and about fifty from the Byculla Prison. The prisoners from the Umercarry Prison include eighty-three males and twenty-six females. A large number of prisoners will also get remission.

FESTIVITIES AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Coronation will be celebrated to-day at the Hindu Gymkhana by the hoisting of the Union Jack at 9 a. m. and illuminations in the evening. On Saturday, a social gathering of members will be held at 5 p. m.

DELHI.

THE ROME OF ASIA.

The present city of Delhi is the seventh of the cities of that name which had attained imperial sway and importance. It occupies a broad plain, bounded by the river Jumna on the east, the northernmost spur of the great Aravelli range of mountains on the west. A number of capitals and fortresses had been built on the above plain before the advent of Babar in 1526 A. D., and their ruins are still visible and excite the interest and the curiosity of the traveller. The cities of Indraprastha, Firozabad, Jahanpanah, Toglackabad and Old Delhi came one after another on this historic plain which since Hindu times has been thought to be peculiarly favorable for the erection of a great city. Modern Delhi, also called Shahjehanabad was founded by the monarch who built the immaculate Taj Mahal of Agra in the middle of the seventeenth century. The Royal palace, with the Fort in which it is situated, was built between the years 1638 and 1648, and the city walls with the great mosque in front of the Fort, known as the Juma Masjid, came into existence almost immediately after. Shah Jahan lived in this new capital less than six years before misfortunes, which history knows too well, overtook him. Aurangzeb lived here for nearly twenty years, holding his Court with Oriental magnificence in the palmiest days of Mogul rule, and left it in 1680 A. D. to add fresh provinces to his already great dominions. He never came back to this city, but his descendants, from whose feeble grasp, province after province was crumbling away, lived here till 1803 when the city practically became British. In 1739 A. D. the great Persian conqueror Nadir Shah plundered the city and massacred the inhabitants. In 1761 A. D., and some years after, the Mahrattas, who were gradually gaining ground steadily in and about Delhi, were driven back before the furious onset of the Afghans under Ahmad Shah. The Mogul Court lingered on, great still in the prestige it carried, but powerless to enforce obedience or check disaffection. Province after province seceded from Mogul rule, and adventurers founded dynasties and became sovereigns in different parts of the Indian Continent. After the British conquest by Lord Lake, the Mogul sovereign, the descendant of Baber, and Timur became a sovereign merely in name. He held his Court still within the Fort and all honors were paid to him. He was still regarded as the fountain of all honor and sanads and distinctions conferred by him were highly prized. He was given a liberal allowance but his authority extended only to the limits of his palace; within those limits he was still absolute and the representative of the British Power paid him the same respect that Bernier and Tavernier had paid to his ancestors many generations back. But the Mutiny which had Delhi as its chief seat and centre put an end to the Mogul Court for ever and sent the aged sovereign Bahadur Shah, who was more a tool of the mutineers than their leader, to Rangoon under the escort of Colonel Ommaney. Delhi which was annexed to the Punjab after the Mutiny has since sunk to the proportions of an ordinary mofussil Indian town.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

In Modern Delhi and its immediate neighbourhood are the Royal Palace in the Fort, the Juma Musjid and the various sites connected with the mutiny. The Fort is built on the river Jumna. It is a building of red sandstone inlaid with marble at certain places and some portions of the palace are built exclusively of white marble. It is approached by a noble causeway over a deep moat, which remained always supplied with water by the eternal stream flowing to the east of the Fort, and which in turn drew its supplies from the far off snows of the Himalayas. There were many entrances to the Fort but the one which faces the celebrated Chandni Chaur, the principal street of Delhi and which is the most well known both in Urdu literature and English history, was the Lahore Gate. It is a gate of noble dimensions and was a strong position even from a military point of view. After passing the Lahore Gate and before coming to the palace itself, the traveller meets a series of buildings of solid sandstone inlaid at places with marble which were used in Mogul times for holding bazaars and accommodating the retinue of the sovereign. These buildings had been mostly dismantled or been turned to utilitarian purposes after the capture of the Fort in 1857 from the hands of the mutineers, but enough remains to give the traveller an idea of the sort of buildings the Mogul sovereigns had in the environs of the palace. A two-storied hall of great dimensions called the Nakkar Khana or the Music Hall still exists. Tradition has it that the nobles and officials of the Mogul period were allowed to come up to that hall on their elephants, horses or palanquins. There they dismounted and went to the presence of the sovereign on foot. The buildings were all of Oriental patterns and there were but little arrangements there for ventilation or for the entrance of copious draughts of sunshine and fresh air which modern ideas of sanitation imperatively require in massive buildings. Coming to the palace itself the principal things extant to this day are the Dewan-i-Am, the Dewan-i-Khas and the Moti Masjid. The Dewar-i-Am was the hall of public audience. The sovereign used to sit in a niche just above the hall on his celebrated peacock throne, and at the foot of the throne was a raised marble platform where the ministers of state used to take their stand and hand over the petitions of the assembled crowd to the sovereign for disposal. The Dewan-i-Am is a hall of noble proportions and must have witnessed some of the grandest assemblages in the world in the palmiest days. The peacock throne was unique among the thrones of the world in its wealth and beauty and displayed within a small compass the magnificent stones of the riches of gorgeous Ind. It was inlaid with precious stone of all descriptions and variegated colours to suit the numerous colours of the peacock's feathers. We have from Mahomedan historians and from the European travellers from the period who have left their impressions on record, descriptions of the Great Mogul sitting in state in this magnificent hall on great ceremonial occasions or for the disposal of daily business, and they record a scene which, in its solemnity, its grandeur and its magnificence, was almost unparalled even in Asia. Passing on from the Diwan-i-Am, one comes to another marble hall of smaller dimensions known as

THE DIWAN-I-KHAS,

where the Sovereign used to give audience to select visitors and where he used to meet his ministers of state in council. The Pearl mosque was immediately adjoining and here the royal household with the ladies of the zenana used to say their prayers. The Moti Masjid, which is a building exclusively of white marble and is exquisite in appearance and finish, was not built by Shah Jahan, but is a later addition by Aurangzeb. Shah Jahan apparently thought that there was no need of a separate mosque inside the palace while there was one so close by as the Juma Masjid. The Moti Masjid of the Delhi Fort is nothing so far as dimensions go, compared to the building of the same name within the Agra Fort, but standing by itself it is a beautiful little thing, lovely in shape and appearance and having architectural beauties of no mean order The other buildings within the Fort which are well worth a visit are the apartments of the palace, the royal baths and the accommodation for the ladies of the zenana in comfortable rooms overlooking pleasure gardens. The ideas of comfort and propriety differ widely in the East and the West, and the modern traveller might have a good deal of criticism to offer as to those parts of the palace which were places of residence. But from the Oriental point of view the palaces were simply perfect and fit abodes for royalty in an Empire that extended afar and yielded its tribute of riches to the foot of the imperial throne. The traveller, however, will be struck not only with the noble proportions and the magnificence of these apartments, but also with the luxurious ease which was always supposed to reign in them. The highest happiness in the East is the happiness of wanting nothing and making life an eternal round of pleasure. The ideas of happiness differ considerably in the practical civilization of the West. There a man, who must certainly be above want, but who has something serious to engage his attention, who can spend a laborious day to be able to appreciate fully his hours of leisure and can excel his fellow-men in some useful occupation, would be considered happy, and none will envy the lot of the idler, who, having nothing to do and being supplied in profusion not only with all that he wants, but with the softest luxuries and the most costly delicacies, knows not how to spend his time and finds in his mind a perpetual vacuum in which all sorts of evil thoughts and mischiefs can find their way. The Fort at Delhi had other gates on the river side and on the northern walls. They are well worth a visit and are connected with scenes enacted in 1857. Just in front of the Fort and standing on an outlying spur of the Aravelly range, is the Juma Musjid. This mosque, which is one of the finest in the world, presents an imposing view both from far and near. Its tall and graceful minarets mark out the site of the city of Delhi from afar and after the clearings affected in 1857, of the surrounding buildings, a full view of it can be obtained from three of its sides, it was here that the Mogul Emperor repaired every Friday on his elephant or in his palanquin to bow his head in prayers to that unseen Divinity who can strike down the mightiest of Emperors and conquerors, and who presides over the affairs of this world through a series of laws that defy human understanding and human scrutiny. Approached by a noble flight of steps, the Juma Masjid, which is a structure of red sandstone inlaid at places with marble, stands on an eminence and is built on a plan that left nothing to be desired. The great courtyard flanked on either side by halls with its great tank for ablutions before prayer leads to the central hall, surmounted by three great domes and cupolas where the nobility of the land, with royalty itself, knelt down in devotion and prayers to the Most High. The mosque has lately been fully repaired at a heavy cost contributed by the Nawab of Rampur in these provinces and the Nawab of Bhawalpur in the Punjab, and its former elegance has been to some extent renovated and restored. Tavernier has given us his record of the impressions of

A ROYAL PROCESSION

that he witnessed on a Friday, proceeding from the palace in the Fort to this great Musjid. The Emperor was seated in a palanquin with one of the princes sitting abreast on horseback preceded by four elephants bearing the Royal standard. Behind followed the nobles on foot with their silks, satins and brocades, and the whole procession looked so gorgeous and magnificent as to be compared to a scene in the Arabian Nights and unparalibled even in Eastern courts. To the ordinary prayers offered at the mosque calling for the protection and guardianship of the most High for worldly happiness and mundane interests, there used to be a special prayer in the days of Aurangzeb, asking for strength and power to slay the rebellious and the wicked and for the destruction of the infidels, the innovators and the idolators. Providence was asked to "give peace and rest to all cities of the Mahomedans and grant protection, safety and health to the supplicator, his servants, the pilgrims, the Ghazis and all Mussulmans travelling or sea and land." Protection and safety for the followers of the Great Prophet of Arabia and extermination and perpetual unrest for all non Mahomedans was the watchword of that brilliant creed that Aurangzeb professed and enforced in all his political concerns. It is not for us to discuss the practical results of that intolerant bigotry which was the corner-stone of Mogul rule after the dethronement of Shah Jahan and which was widely different from the policy laid down and pursued by Akbar the Great and his two immediate successors.

(Concluded on page 6.)

A NEW CATHEDRAL FOR BOMBAY.

ACCORDING to the "Cathedral Magazine" the Trustees have had for some time past under consideration the desirability of taking steps towards providing a Cathedral for the City and Diocese more suitable than the existing building. The present building was finished in 1718 (consecrated in 1816), the site then chosen being considered most suitable. It was built as a parish Church and not as a Cathedral, but was raised to that dignity in name, though not in appearance, in 1837 when Bombay was made a Bishopric. In 1864 plans were designed for a new Cathedral to be built on the same site, but after the Chancel had been completed funds ran short and the work ceased. Remarks on the splendour of the other public buildings in the City and the insignificance of the Cathedral have been frequently made, and at times during the past 20 years suggestions have been made that the work started in 1864 should be completed but with no result.

The arguments against building on the present site are (a) The traffic of the locality is so heavy that the incessant noise during Divine Service especially on week days is very distracting to worshippers and fatiguing to the clergy. (b) The present building is not large enough for a Cathedral, and it would not be possible to build a larger one on the present site.

The Trustees for these reasons are in favour of erecting a new Cathedral on a more suitable site.

The rapidity with which the available building sites in the City are now being taken up points to the necessity for a decision on the subject being come to at an early date. The most suitable site still available appears to be the southern part of what is known as "The Crescent Site" opposite to the Sailors' Home now vested in the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay who have been already addressed to ascertain the terms on which that site could be obtained. A reply to the application is now awaited. Assuming that that site could not be obtained it is possible that there may be some other site which would be suitable.

To enable the Trustees to dispose of the present building and its site the necessary legal sanction would have to be obtained. The monuments and monumental stones and brasses in Church and Churchyard as well as the organ and certain portions of the fittings and furniture would of course be preserved and re-erected in the new building. The Trustees recognize that regret will be felt that the present building would have to be parted with after its use for nearly two centuries, but consider that any objection on this ground is outweighed by the need which they consider exists for a more suitable church on a more suitable site.

Mr. J. Begg, the Consulting Architect to Government, has already prepared sketch plans of the proposed Cathedral, and it is roughly estimated that the building would cost to erect six lakhs of rupees.

The erection of the Tower the Western End, etc., and some of the embellishments of the building could be deferred for a time until the funds requisite for carrying out the work in the best possible way came in.

The feasibility of the proposal necessarily depends on the price which could be obtained for the site and materials of the existing building and the amount of donations and subscriptions which may be expected.

Before proceeding further the Trustees desire to learn the views of those interested in the Cathedral on the subject and for this purpose a meeting of such persons will be called so soon as the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has returned to India at which meeting the Bishop will be asked to preside.

Intimation of the date and place of such meeting will be given in the local newspapers.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SARDINIA.

The hired transport Sardinia, Captain J. R. London, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 16th December. She brought details of different regiments, consisting of 16 officers and 1,138 non-commissioned officers and men. The Sardinia is a latest addition to the P. & O. Company's fleet. She is a twin screw steamer, and is the sistership to the Sicilia, and was launched on the 12th June, 1902. She made her trial trip on the 18th July. Her length is 475 feet, breadth 53 feet, and depth 32 feet, and is built by Messrs. Barclay Curl and Company at Glasgow. In August last she was taken up by the Admiralty for trooping service, and since then was running between England and South Africa. The vessel has a accommodation for seventy six first and thirty two second class passengers and can carry 1,100 troops. The Sardinia is supplied with triple expansion engines, and is fitted up with the latest appliances. She has a boat deck, main deck, and spar hurricane deck. She has first and second saloons, the first being situated amidship and the second aft. The quarters for the ship's officers have been provided on the bridge. This is her maiden voyage to Bombay. She brought details from Durban. The Sardinia returns to South Africa with about a thousand Boer burgers. The details were disembarked at the Sassoon Dock yesterday, and despatched to Deolali in two special troop trains. The first left the Sassoon Dock at 5-45 p. m. with 6 officers and 457 men, and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 6-15 a. m. to-day. The second train left the dock at 6-4 p. m. with 3 officers and 483 men, and is due to arrive at 6-50 a. m. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major S E G Lowless, R H A
Major R P Bond, R A M C
Capt in F N Lane-Ryan, N M I
Lieut A Wise, 2nd Connaught Rangers
Lieut F F I Kinsman, "
Lieut E A B Alson, 1st Northampton
Lieut C S Neir e, 1st Seaforth Highlanders
Lieut G A B L Scales, 2nd A and S Highlanders
Lieut H R Gunning, 1st Devonshire.
2nd Lieut M I D Young, 1st Devonshire
2nd Lieut R B Featherstone, 1st Devonshire
2nd Lieut R P Dodd, 1st Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut S I B Sparling, Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut G R S Logan-Home, 2 d S Borderers
2nd Lieut H Moore, 2nd Ri. Scottish Fusiliers
Civil Surgeon D Pritchard

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer China, Captain T. S. Angus, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Andreae, Mr C
Atkinson, Lieut F St J
Archibald, Lieut G F
Aitkinson, Mr L
Bowers, Mr and Mrs P
Bayard, Mr and Mrs R
Bynell, Lieut H G
Be ke, Capt W
Brandreth, Capt and Mrs
Brown, Mr
Butler, Capt J T
Bryce, Mr W
Brougnton, Lieut
Brereton, Mr A
Carpendale, Lieut M
Channer, Lieut J H
Chisholm, Lieut
Coles, Miss
Crisp, Mr
Clyde, Mr
Cameron, Miss
Crichton, Mr
Cotton, Capt A
Coates, Lieut V
Cooks, Major
Chenevix-Trench, Col
Cook, Mr and Mrs and child
Dalrymple, Mr F
Davidson, 3 Misses
Friedheim, Mr H
Fairlond, Miss
Fraser, Capt W A C
Fraser, Mr Ford, Lieut G
Griffiths Miss
Griffiths, Mr W G
Grove, Maj and Mrs R P
Gray, Lieut J
Gomez, Miss Alice
Goring, Maj
Grant, Mrs and child
Grant, Mr
Green, Miss L D
Hanckel, Mr H W
Hitchins, Mr
Harrison, Lieut R W H
Harrison, Lieut R S M
Henderson, Lieut G
Hodson, Lieut V G B
Houston, Lieut
Hughes, Mr W F
Hill, Mr A
Hirst, Mr A
Holbrook, Lieut B F
Jones, Miss
Jackson, Lieut D B
James, Lieut F H
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs and Master
Kenny, Dr
Lee, Mr and Mrs
Lovejoy, Mr and Mrs H W and child
Lovejoy, Miss
Morgan, Mr F
Mortimer, Lieut G H W
Murland, Lieut H F
Macintyre, Mr W H
Niven, Lieut D S
Pulford, Lieut H St J
Pasest, Mr
Payne, Mrs
Rodinson, Mr W
Robb, Mr J J
Russell, Lieut E H
Russell Mr R
Ross, Lieut A H
Robinson, Capt and Mrs
Richards, Miss
Rydor, Capt H D
Roskett, Lieut W J
Shiffe, Capt
St John, Lieut F
Shaw, Mr W H
Sprot, Lieut- ol and Mrs
Spro, 3 Misses
Skeen, Lieut A G
Sumner, Maj and Mrs W
Tead, Capt A S
Teed, Mr A S
Terry, Miss
Toogood, Capt A S
Thomson, Mr D E
Vitos, Mr and Mrs
Vaughan, Mr J R
Wilson, Mr W
Wagstaff, 2nd-Lt C L
Wanton, Lieut H B
Watson, Lieut
Walker, Lieut E O
Woodward, Sub-Lieut
Willcocks, Mr H

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE LATEST CRAZE.

A MOTOR CAR ELOPEMENT.

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

PARIS, DECEMBER 12.

THERE have been several Revolutions in Paris; but none more complete than the revolution of the tea cup. Tea cost forty francs a pound at the time of the coup d'etat, and was only indulged in on rare occasions by the wealthy. Afternoon tea was almost unheard of ten years ago in Paris, and yet to-day it is the fashion everywhere. There is no doubt about it: afternoon tea is a particularly British institution. Rich and poor alike enjoy that stimulating beverage between four and five o'clock, and look upon it as a necessity of existence. This has been the custom for years, ever since the duty went down and the imports from China went up; but until lately Britain has stood alone as a drinker of afternoon tea. Is the present craze in Paris, the outcome of the International Exhibition of 1900? Is it the result of the British invasion at that time, which clamoured for afternoon tea, a habit followed by other weary sightseeing folk, who in their turn found it so refreshing that they have kept to the habit? Or is it that fashionable Parisians dine so much later nowadays, they find refreshment of some sort is necessary between a twelve o'clock dejeuner and an eight o'clock dinner? Whatever the cause, the revolution is complete, and Paris has succumbed. In many of the fashionable hotels a notice is posted in the hall intimating that the band will play from four to six o'clock, when tea will be served. A little before four o'clock waiters in dress suits, wearing their large white aprons, begin arranging the little marble tables in the winter gardens, corridors, and halls. Each tables is neatly spread with a small, dainty cloth, upon which is placed milk, sugar (tongs and salt-spoons, like tea, are becoming quite universal), plates, and little table-napkins. So fashionable has this afternoon tea become, it is necessary to descend from one's room early to secure a table at all; for not only do the visitors in the hotel drink tea and listen to the music, but they invite their friends to join them, and smart folk living in the gay capital drop in to see the people, show off their own dresses, and generally enjoy themselves.

Quickly the clatter of tea-cups is heard, and then the band strikes up, and the entertainment begins. It is a gay scene at a smart hotel; some lovely dresses are worn, and as the wearers flutter from table to table to talk to their friends, one has a chance of seeing the costumes and noting that the very latest thing in Paris is a really short skirt. These skirts are at least two inches off the ground all the way round, back and front being treated exactly alike. With the advent of winter and mud, no more suitable attire could be possible. A woman can now walk freely and gracefully. She has her hands for her muff, her umbrella, or her parcels, instead of employing one to clutch at the skirt behind, and the other to lift it off the ground in front. Englishwomen have persistently resisted the short skirt in London; but now the Parisians have shown them its value they will, of course, follow suit. Meantime the band is playing inspiriting tunes, and now and again a song is introduced to give variety to the daily programme. The gentlemen are smoking and occasionally—but only occasionally—the women join them. It is a gay scene and an animated one; for as we all know, ordinary music always proves an incentive to conversation, much to the annoyance of the musicians. So much for the revolution of the tea-cups at five o'clock in Paris, where the idea of smart hotels is being quickly followed by smaller shops, and bills announcing in English "Five o'clock Tea" may be seen on every side. So completely have Parisians adopted our custom, they speak of the meal as "le five o'clock," the word "tea" often being omitted altogether. This craze for everything English in Paris has gone even further, and to-day there are baker's shops where penny buns, English household bread, scones and plum cake may be procured, and the funny thing is the French are even better customers than the English themselves.

The revolution in tea has gone even further. We have lately stayed in three delightful old French chateaux, where nothing is more noticeable within the last few years than the decline of coffee and the ascendency of tea. Formerly every one took "cafe au lait" at their early breakfast in their own rooms; now tea is almost as universally drunk as coffee. Formerly every one drank cafe-noir after dejeuner and dinner; now, apparently, only half of the people do so. Formerly coffee was excellent, it was a treat to go to France for the sake of the coffee alone; but this is changed. So many people have given up drinking coffee, and those who take it black so often drown its flavour with liqueurs, that a cup of really good coffee is now the exception and not the rule. The tea has improved as much as the coffee appears to have deteriorated. The afternoon tea custom which has started in Paris has spread to the country house. Every afternoon we found the "valet de chambre" brought in his silver tray with tea-things arranged upon it as in England. The daughter of the house deftly dispensed her wares, and the only noticeable differences between England and France were—the tea was weaker, the lumps of sugar larger, the tea-pot always had a silver strainer hanging from its spout to hold back the leaves, and instead of eating the cakes dry many of the people preferred to "tremper" them—that is to say, dip them in their tea and eat them soaked with that beverage. When visitors came to call, tea was immediately offered, as it is in Russia. Until lately Russia was the only country which ran us anywhere close in the matter of afternoon tea; but then in Russia tea is going on all day long, and the samovar is in constant requisition. In Russian, however, the tea is served in tumblers, without milk, a piece of lemon being added to bring out the flavour. Russian tea is excellent; but then the very finest China tea goes to Russia, where the colour and the aroma are as much considered as these qualities are by a connoisseur of good wine. Paris has not copied the Russian way of drinking tea, but has adopted our thoroughly British institution and mode of enjoying that beverage at five o'clock; and at five o'clock every afternoon the smart folk of the city may be seen enjoying their tea as to the manner born. Paris has been besieged, and has capitulated in favour of afternoon tea.

The town rings with the elopement by motorcar, and descriptions of the young lady, the young doctor, and the red "conneau" motor have been sent all over France. The lady belongs to a well-known family. Her father, M. Albert Le Play, is a former Senator and a lecturer on chemistry. He is the son of a political economist. Madame Le Play is the daughter of the famous political economist, Michel Chevalier. On Friday afternoon a cab stopped near No. 15, Avenue de Villar, and three men, young and well dressed, alighted. A few moments later a motor-car came up. The driver was accompanied by a man of thirty, good-looking, well knit, and wearing a fur coat. Ten minutes elapsed when three ladies appeared. One of them, a person of 18, was Mademoiselle Cordelia Le Play, who was accompanied by a young friend and by an English governess, and was going to attend a music class at the house referred to. As they passed by the five men the latter began to jostle one another as if they had a quarrel, and in doing so they surrounded Mademoiselle Le Play. The good-looking young man of thirty, who is a newly graduated and rising doctor named M. Maurice Marcile, seized her by the waist, and lifting her off her feet, carried her to the motor car, which was off at full speed before the dumbfounded spectators had recovered their presence of mind. The whole scene was over in less than thirty seconds. Witnesses are not agreed whether the young lady shrieked or not, but apparently her attitude implied faintly "that she would never consent." She could not have resisted, however, very violently.

Doctor Marcile, until recently a house-surgeon at a Paris hospital—a title that carries with it considerable prestige in the medical profession here—was a fellow-student of Mademoiselle Le Play's brother, who is now a doctor, too. He was asked to his friend's house, and after some time he fell in love with Mademoiselle Cordelia. Last year M. Marcile sought her in marriage, and the lady's father gave his consent on condition the wedding should take place only after the student had graduated. About a month

ago, however, M. Le Play changed his mind, and told M. Marcile that his daughter was too young to think of marrying. This was a great blow to the young doctor. Yesterday a telegram from Brussels to M. Marcile's mother was intercepted by the Police. It was signed by her son. Inquiries made at Brussels show however that the telegram was sent from an accommodation address. The doctor and the young lady appear to be in London. It is most rare for an abduction to take place in Paris. The last sensational one was that of a wealthy Spanish young lady who had been sequestrated by her guardians—Mlle Mercedes Campos—whom the gentleman who is now her husband seized in the Bois with, as it turned out her full consent. She had a large fortune. Not long before this event a young attache belonging to a Levantine Embassy sealed a first floor balcony of the Faubourg St. Germain and carried off the only daughter of an extremely wealthy and highly titled widow lady. He took the young lady to a country where no questions are asked by the priest who solemnises a marriage. They became there united in matrimony, and returned to Paris. But as the marriage was invalid in French law, the bride's mother —the bride being under age—was able to have her arrested and taken to a convent. The last of the Condes carried off when scarcely sixteen the Princess Mathilde of Orleans, who had not yet attained the age of thirteen, and married her in their parish church. The fruit of the union was the Duc d'Enghien, of tragical memory.

The resolution of the International Conference at Brussels to repress the bounties on exported sugar will have a far-reaching influence in France. It was obvious that under the new conditions France would have a serious competitor in the English market, which she has hitherto had almost to herself, in Germany, where agriculture is not weighted with such heavy charges as in this country, and where better facilities exist for cheap production. The French refiners have made up their minds that their domination of the English market is over, and accordingly they have set about finding a fresh outlet for their product. Now Parliament has come to their aid and passed a popular law—one of the very few Acts they accomplished last Session —whereby the internal tax on raw sugar is to be greatly reduced. This will enable sugar to be sold in retail at sixty-five centimes the kilo, as against the present price of 1 f. 10 c. It has been often remarked as an extraordinary fact that sugar grown from French beet and refined in Paris refineries was put upon the London market at a price far cheaper than that obtaining in the country of its production. Even under the new conditions the price will be higher considerably than the British public pays for the article, but it marks a noteworthy advance. The disparity in the price which the British and the French public has had to pay was of course due to the fiscal policy of France which encouraged the beet-growers to export by considerable advantages over and above the bounty, as a response to the tactics of Germany. In consequence of the high price of sugar here, the consumption per head is almost a third less that of England, but a great part of the consumption in the latter country is of course absorbed in the manufacture of jams and sweets and biscuits. One may expect, as the result of this legislation, to see French competition in these directions in the future, and the manufacturers here will certainly enjoy the advantages of cheaper labour which will in measure compensate for the difference in the price of the raw product. It is not improbable that the tax on raw sugar will be entirely repressed in France at some not very distant date.

There will be at the monster trial at Montpellier of the Marguerite affair a hundred and six accused parties, forty advocates, four interpreters, twelve jurors, twenty journalists, not to speak of the five Judges, the Procurator and his substitutes, and other officials, and the gendarmes to keep order. The formalities of so complicated and colossal a case, the examinations of witnesses, the speeches for the prosecution and defence must fill several weeks, however Judges may try to hurry through. One pities the Arabs who will be on their trial. Many of them are ignorant of French, and most of the others know it badly. "Sworn interpreters" seldom trouble themselves with shades of thought and language. The Algerian counsel of the Arabs have at the last moment found it would be inconvenient to come to France. Those charged with the defence are ignorant of Arabic. It will be very hard for French Judges and jurors to enter into the motives which led the Arabs to revolt and to show racial hatred in acts of violence. They can have no idea of the oppression from which these sons of Ismael suffer. It will be, therefore, impossible for them to see where the extenuating circumstances lie. Just before M. Waldeck-Rousseau left office he gave a dinner at the Ministry of the interior. The Nuncio, being one of the guests, sat beside Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau. As the dessert was being handed round he took a Meringue biscuit. "Take rather," said his hostess, "a 'nonnette'"—the name of the Dijon gingerbread nuts which Brillat Savarin thought so good. "A nonnette!" (little nun) slyly exclaimed his Eminence. "I thought the Government had left no more nuns in France!" "They speak more evil of the Government than it deserves," returned Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau. "You see yourself that we appreciate here the spice and sweetness of the nonnette." A similar story is told of M. Combes, who a few evenings ago sent word to the manager of the Renaissance to expect him at his theatre in the evening. He received at telephone message in answer to apprise him that a stage-box would be reserved for him. The manager did not fail to place a beautiful box of bonbons on the ledge of the box. M. Combes, on seating himself, opened the box, took out a bonbon, tried one, and with a face lighted with satisfaction handed round the sweets to the ladies and his secretary, who came with him. He found them so good that he kept taking them the whole evening. The same kind of bonbon "coffret" was to be seen in most of the boxes on the first tier, but nobody paid the same attention to their contents as the Prime Minister, who might have heard a reactionist nobleman next door to him say: "He devours them 'comme du pretre.'" A violent anti-Clerical is said to "manger du pretre." M. Combes did not know that the 'fondants au cafe' that he liked so much were a new bonbon, and, on account of their carmelite brown colour, called "religieuses." The coffret that contained them betrayed their nature to the public, and the news circulated in a whisper that "M. le President du Conseil devore des religieuses."

With the automobiles staged at this moment in the Grand Palais, there is a special appropriateness in considering the old-fashioned ways of locomotion. The omnibus companies of the metropolis are passing through unhappy times. The Metropolitain attracts all the world in the areas which its curious lines serve, and those lumbering and archaic vehicles, which always surprise the visitors to Paris, where other means of locomotion are so modern and advantageous, amble through the streets with melancholy gaps in their seating accommodation. It is rarely now that "complet" mocks the traveller who has ploughed through the mud to overtake the retreating omnibus, whose driver and conductor are deaf and blind to all signals. There are many reasons why the Parisian loves to travel by the underground. In this present cold weather he is comfortably seated—at least, he nominally is, though the great popularity of the Tube somewhat militates against his chances—in a warm tunnel for three sous, whereas a grasping omnibus exploitation demands twice that sum for an inside seat. That is one reason that appeals to the economical. Another is the speed. Though the Parisian does not like to be unduly hurried into the car, such as is the fashion of the Metropolitain officials, who have taken the English motto (excuse the French spelling of it), "Times is money," as their own, yet he likes to travel fast, and the electric train, compared with the omnibus with its three melancholy Norman horses, is as the swallow to the domestic duck. Hence, the omnibus is feeling pinched in its dividends. Hitherto, safe from competition in its monopoly—this is one of the baleful means of getting money adopted by the town of Paris—it has shown a certain contempt of the public, but now it is stricken in its pocket it really looks as if it longed for the people's pence instead of taking them on suffrance. Whilst the omnibus company is seeking authority to alter its fares over the competitive routes to the level of the Metropolitain, the tramways, too, are seeking to attract fresh custom by increasing the facilities to the public. The company that has the eastern part of the city as its special territory has commenced a night service which, starting from the centre of Paris at two o'clock in the morning, takes the night-worker out to the eastern suburbs,

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE JUMA MUSJID

had since its erection been the scene of some of the grandest devotional assemblies in the world. There is no more solemn and imposing spectacle than that of a great crowd of human beings laying aside for a moment their pursuit of the fleeting pleasures of this world, standing serious and awe-struck at the presence of that mystery of life which puzzles the mind and confounds the understanding and in spontaneous devotion to those unseen and Almighty powers that rule the affairs of this world and of the sun, the moon and the stars alike, each a world if itself, through a series of uniform and inexorable laws that human mind cannot fathom nor human intellect penetrate. This solemn mystery of life which had puzzled the Greek philosophers and Hindoo Rishis in the dawn of human civilization, for whose solution the savage and the civilized races have striven in vain for thousands of years, appeared to the philosophers and sages of Islam in the same light as they did in the Academies of Greece and Rome and in the temples of Egypt and India. It must be said to the credit of Islam that whatever may be the faults of omission and commission of the followers of the Arabian prophet they never allowed themselves to forget that they are beings of no consequence in the eternal whirlpool of existence, that they remained in perpetual presence of the majesty and dignity of that Supreme power to whom their hearts went forth five times a day. Nowhere have such efforts been made to give shape and form in marble, stone and mortar to the eternal yearnings of the human heart to approach the Maker and pour forth its supplications not only in times of adversity but throughout the common concerns of life. Some of the grandest architectural efforts of the Hindoos were directed to this purpose, and when the Saracenic races from Central India succeeded to the sovereignty of Hindustan, they employed from the earliest times its immense resources and its boundless wealth to build religious and semi religious edifices, fully believing that their piety would be rewarded by Providence with success here and hereafter, and that whatever rank or position or wealth they might attain in this life, their continued success in this world and their salvation hereafter depended entirely on their continued faith in and devotion to the Powers that sit above to rule our affairs in the fashion which had been proclaimed and approved by that great Messiah whom they regarded as the chosen messenger of God. The traveller to-day as he stands in front of the Juma Musjid and witnesses congregational prayers of the modern Mussulman residents of Delhi on festive occasions when the crowd is great, cannot fail to recall in his imagination the scenes enacted there during the past three centuries and realize, if even for a moment, the hold that the problem of the mystery of life had over the minds of the proudest sovereigns and the greatest conquerors of this world. Besides the Fort and the Juma Masjid, there are a number of

INTERESTING REMAINS

in and around the modern city of Delhi which we regret cannot be described in detail within the compass of the present article. There are mosques of smaller dimensions and of other dates. There are tombs where royal princesses lying at one time on the softest divans and the lightest cushions now sleep an eternal sleep in coffins some feet underground. There are still preserved gardens where, after the heat and toil of day, the inhabitants of Delhi of another generation repaired in the cool of the evening not only to enjoy the perpetual green of the plants and the grass, ever rejoicing in a bountiful supply of water through canals from river Jumna, and to enjoy the pleasant coolness of an Indian evening, but also to forget for a time the struggles, the ambitions and intrigues of the elbowing crowd of an Oriental court and an Eastern bazaar in contemplation of the higher duties and loftier pleasures of the human race. There are still the remains of the palaces of the nobles which adorned the courts of Shah Jahan and Aurangzab or possibly of his effeminate successors, who used to hold in those substantial structures, meant alike to keep out the almost horizontal rays of the Indian sun in summer and the piercing blasts from the Himalayas that visit the city in the winter, mimic court of their own. There are still preserved rooms where the ladies of the seraglio whom none of the opposite sex, outside the household, was ever allowed to see unveiled, led a delightful existence encircled by everything that made life pleasant. There are public places which are connected with the great historic events of the past from where Nadir Shah is said to have issued the order for the massacre of the inhabitants of Delhi, or where the English Magistrates on a later day summarily tried and hanged a good many human beings for alleged participation in or abetment of the Mutiny. The relics of the past in a city which had been the capital of India during the rule of many successive dynasties must be many and very pleasant and interesting even to the ordinary traveller. They recall to him amidst his own struggles for advancement in life, memories of by gone ages and the concerns of men, now long gone to their eternal rest, who in the scenes which delight the traveller, lived and carried on their struggles and intrigues and suffered their sorrow and enjoyed their pleasures according to their own standards and their capacities for enjoyment. They prove to him his own littleness, the fleeting character of all affairs that interest the human mind in this world, the vanity of his own joys and ambitions and the eternal lesson that a man is here like a butterfly for a season to drop and to be forgotten. The grandeur of the dynasty that attracted merchants and travellers from Asia and Europe is now past, and no one remains who can claim direct descent from that great family which produced the Mogul Sovereigns. The traveller witnesses the buildings of the past, the scene of state functions now used for the commonest concerns of human life and comes away with one more thought about the vanity of human wishes.

ROUND ABOUT DELHI

are the numerous sites connected with the Mutiny of 1857. It will be in the recollection of our readers that after the regiment at Meerut broke out in open Mutiny on the 11th May, 1857, and murdered its officers and set fire to the Meerut Cantonment, the mutineers marched straight into Delhi and took possession of the Fort and the palace and proclaimed Bahadur Shah, the aged representative of the dynasty of Baber, to be the sovereign of Hindustan. From that day as regiment after regiment of disaffected native soldiers repeated the example of the third cavalry at Meerut and disposed of their officers, the European residents of the station, the money in the treasury, and the prisoners in gaols, these regiments marched straight into Delhi which became the centre and bottled of disaffection. Delhi was then a part of the North-West Provinces under the administration of John Russell Colvin. The provinces under that Governor were so disaffected as far as the native regiments were concerned from one part of the country to the other, that he was unable to do anything either to save Delhi or to effect its recapture. The political importance of having Delhi as the centre of the Mutiny and the effete representative of Mogul rule as the head of the revolution could not be overrated, and it was recognized both by Lord Canning and the band of energetic officers who had been gathered together by Lord Dalhousie in the Punjab, that without the recapture of Delhi the neck of the rebellion would not be broken. Strenuous efforts were made at both ends to effect this object. Lord Canning gathered together all the Europeans he could and sent them by forced marches to the succour of his suffering fellow countrymen in India. But General Neill of the Madras Command, who proceeded up country at once and Sir Henry Havelock, who followed him, had a good deal of work to accomplish before they could come near Delhi.

The many cities that enjoyed the name of Delhi from time to time have left many interesting ruins which are well-worth a visit. The Kutub Minar with the surrounding ruins at a distance of twelve miles from the modern city is an imposing and interesting edifice. Here lie the remains of the Delhi of Prithwiraj when it rejoiced in Hindoo sovereigns and here are to be found the earliest traces of Mahomedan conquest of the twelfth century.

The Kutub Minar is one of the loftiest minarets in the world. Its graceful structure, its wide steps and the balmy fresh air that one inhales at each one of the terraces to which its steps lead, make this tower a memorable scene. From its top one gets a most agreeable view of the surrounding country for many miles round and one retraces his steps downwards with regret. Along side of the Kutub are some of the most ancient buildings in India and the massive iron pillar which presents many a problem to the antiquarian and the archæologist is to be found within a stone's throw. On both the routes meeting at the tomb of Nawab Safdar Jung by which one drives to the Kutub from the modern city, lie numerous ruins recalling different scenes in Indian history, each of which presents many interesting and instructive features. The tomb of Humayun built by his illustrious son is the best of these buildings and resembles in many respects the tomb of Akbar at Secundra. A few miles away from Kutub lie the ruins of Teglackabad, an entire city in ruins. Its sombre aspect and massive ruins appall the traveller from afar, and it is probably the only specimen of an uninhabited and ruined town on a large scale that is still extant anywhere. A drive to the Kutub and Teglackabad is one of the delightful excursions one can undertake. It fills the mind with interesting information about the glories of by-gone dynasties and gives it food for sad and solemn reflection.

LORD LYTTON'S DURBAR.

Just twenty-six years ago India was engaged in an Imperial celebration under the auspices of Lord Lytton. Then the occasion was the assumption by Victoria of the Imperial title; now it is the Coronation of King Edward VII. In 1876-77 India first recognised an Empress from over the Seas; to-day we are to witness the formal act of State solemnising the succession to the throne of the first British Emperor. At the time of the former Durbar famine was raging, and rumours of the war that was ahead already in the air; this year we are looking back on famine, and what is in some ways the greatest war that Britain has ever waged has but lately been concluded. Then the Empress was worthily represented by Lord Lytton, to-day in Lord Curzon we have the heir to Lord Lytton's policy, in that by creating the new Frontier Province our presents Viceroy was giving effect to the recommendations of the famine Minute of 22nd April, 1877. Not a few who were present at the scene of 1876 will be present to-day. It was a curious feature of the former assemblage that three of the most important Native States were represented by Princes who were still boys, namely the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Mysore. Of these the last is dead, but the two others are now at Delhi to witness a pageant of still greater splendour than they saw in their youth. On more than one occasion three lads were seen sitting on a sofa and chatting together after the manner of boys. It was an incident characteristic of an assembly that broke down so many of what Lord Curzon has styled "the water-tight compartments" of this country. Other Chiefs who are now about to renew their experience of 1876-77 are the Maharaja of Datia, the Maharaj of Cooch Behar, the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the Rana of Dholpur, the Nawab of Tonk, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Rajas of Nabha, Chhatarpur, Dewas, Chamba and Faridkot and the Thakur Saheb of Morvi. Among the descendants of those who came to the Proclamation Durbar is the Khan of Kalat, whose father's presence at Delhi was one of the most interesting features of the former assembly. He and his Sirdars had been fighting one another for many years and Kalat had been in terrible disorder; they all arrived together at Delhi in the same train "like a happy family." The pacification of Kalat was in a sense inaugurated at Delhi and the Khan throughout the Afghan war of 1878-9 rendered the utmost service to the British Government, and even sent his son and heir to accompany the General-in-Command of the Army passing through his territory. Lord Lytton tells an amusing story of the Khan. When the banners had been distributed to the various Indian princes, he asked for one himself, and when told that only feudatories of the Empress received them, replied: "But I am a feudatory of the Empress, a feudatory quite as loyal and obedient as any other. I don't want to be an independent prince, and I do want to have my banner like all the rest. Pray let me have it." The former assembly was really an official one though a large number of people were attracted there by curiosity from every corner of the country; to-day will see a larger number of people gathered together in Delhi than in 1876, and the celebration is to be more a public than an official one. There is to be demonstration both of our loyalty to the Throne and of the fact that India is not sunk in torpor or stagnation, but is alive with an ever-expanding force and energy. Let us hope that the results of the present Durbar will be even more propitious than those of the last, and that we may have more reason for boasting than Holkar had then that India has been till now a vast heap of stones some of them big, some of them small. Now the house is built, and from roof to basement each stone of it is in the right place."—"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 31.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen briskly in Kashmir and slightly in Central Punjab and Rajputana and has risen slightly to briskly in Assam and Burma. Mergui has received half an inch of rain. Light showers are reported from Baluchistan and snow from Kashmir, Sonimarg and Astar reporting moderately heavy falls. Skies are cloudy in Upper India and conditions are feebly unsettled. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and is still rising in North-West and Central India and during the past 24 hours was above normal in several stations in those areas, and continues below normal in the Peninsula, North-East India and Burma except Tenasserim.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are below normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 88° at Cochin to 70° at Lahore and the minimum from 39° at Jubulpore to 70° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Lahore, Veraval, Malegaon, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Negapatam. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain.—A few drops of rain fell at Jacobabad.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th December, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·992
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	61·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·3
General Directions of wind.*	ENE, NWN
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 251

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—DECEMBER 30.

10 p.m.	77·1°

WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 31.

6 a.m.	68·0
10 a.m.	72·4
p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·4

MR. T. G. JACKSON sends to the "Times" the first list of contributions received for the Royal Academy Fund in aid of the rebuilding of the Campanile at Venice. He says: "We trust that before the end of the year we may be able to send to Venice a substantial contribution to express worthily our regret at the catastrophe that has befallen her and our interest in the scheme for rebuilding. That the reconstructed Campanile will not have the interest of the old goes without saying; but to proceed, as some do to argue that for that reason the Campanile should not be rebuilt at all is surely archæology gone crazy. With the Campanile Venice has not only lost the most conspicuous feature in the picture we all know and love so well, but she has lost the visible emblem of her old civic constitution. We can, at all events, recover the picture and preserve the tradition."

EARLY in the year a large flour-mill contract was secured in China by an old firm of English milling engineers in competition with American makers. We now learn that the whole plant was delivered within the time specified—ten weeks; and that the proprietors were so pleased with the results obtained in working the mill that they have placed the contract for another similar mill also for North China, with the same English firm—viz., Messrs E. R. and F. Turner, Limited, of Ipswich. In the meantime the same firm has scored again in the same market over its American rivals having recently secured a complete flour-mill contract for another firm of Chinese millers in the competition for which the American was beaten on all counts.

THE Indian Police Commission will visit Madras about the middle of February next, and will hold sittings at Madras, Madura and Calicut. Any person who desires to furnish evidence to the Commission should apply to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras for a copy of the questions which have been drawn up for issue to witnesses. If on perusal of the replies to these questions the Commission consider it necessary to examine a witness orally, he will be informed in due course of the place, date, and hour at which he should attend for the purpose of such examination.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD SALISBURY, THE MAN.

OF all the great and commanding public figures of our time, there is none about whose personality and private life so little is known to the "man in the street" as Lord Salisbury. For fifty years the ex-Premier has made his influence felt and his voice heard in the counsels of the nation, and yet so jealously has he guarded himself against the impertinences and the intrusions of the gossip-monger that even to-day he is frequently regarded as possessing something of the reserve of a sphinx. With the purpose ever before him of revealing a little more of the personality of our greatest statesman, and of presenting us with a character sketch of the man, Mr. F. D. How has essayed the task of writing yet another biography of the Marquess of Salisbury. And he has succeeded admirably in his task, notwithstanding the limitations which he had necessarily to impose upon himself in dealing with the career of a statesman who, though he has retired from the exalted office of Prime Minister, is happily still among us.

Mr. How traces back the founder of the great Cecil family to Robert Sir-bit, a distinguished fighting man of the days of William Rufus, who rewarded his trusty henchman by a gift of land in Herefordshire. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth and the great Lord Burleigh, the Cecils have invariably rendered conspicuous service to the State, and from them undoubtedly Lord Salisbury inherits many predilections and qualities of mind. The father of the present Marquess took a considerable part in political affairs. He twice sat in the Cabinets of Lord Derby—first as Lord Privy Seal, and next as Lord President of the Council. But he was beyond everything a country gentleman of the old school rather behind than before his time.

Not much is known about the earliest years of Lord Salisbury. He is said to have been a serious little fellow:—

Curiously enough, almost the only description of him as a child comes to us from the late Mr. Gladstone, who once said that he never could think unkindly of him since the day he first saw him, "a bright boy in red petticoats playing with his mother." Perhaps those who have known his youngest son, Lord Hugh Cecil, will have the best idea of his personal appearance at that time, for Lord Hugh is considered to be very much like what his father was before him.

Unlike the state-man who was for so many years his leader, Lord Salisbury can never be accused of posing as a dandy. Disregard of the exigencies of dress is to some extent a family trait, and that this characteristic showed itself early may be gathered from the following amusing anecdote:—

A schoolfellow remembers that Lord Robert came into the nursery one evening saying: "Oh Betty, I wish I was a cat!" "La! Lord Robert," she replied, "how can you wish yourself a beast!" To which came the answer: "When I think of the many times I must dress and undress before I die, I wish my clothes grew on my back!"

We must pass by Mr. How's entertaining chapters on Lord Salisbury's Oxford days and his entry into political life as member for the pocket-borough of Stamford in order to extract a capital little story of Mr Milman rector of Lambourne and afterwards Metropolitan of India who was among the friends of Lord and Lady Salisbury during their early married life. Lord and Lady Robert Cecil (as they then were) were paying a visit to the rectory of Lambourne when the present Lord Cranborne was a baby:—

Mr. Milman was a great student, and frequently pored over his books far into the night. It happened that on this occasion he had sat up reading until the small hours, when, feeling very cold, he went into the kitchen to warm himself by what was left of the fire. He was not a very imposing looking person, in fact he is described as having been a "curious little lumpy man, not unlike a little brown bear." Well, it may be imagined that this odd appearance had not a little to do with what happened. He lay down in front of the fire, the better to warm himself, and fell asleep. Presently he awoke and remembered that he had not said his prayers. He then proceeded to kneel down in a corner of the kitchen, and as his custom was, to pray aloud. Now that very night the future Lord Cranborne was restless and his nurse had occasion to go down very early to warm some food for him. Terrified at what she saw and heard she rushed upstairs to fetch Lord Robert Cecil, who came down in his dressing-gown to investigate. The ensuing scene and explanations may be imagined.

Mr. How, as the son of a Bishop, is naturally interested in Lord Salisbury, the Churchman, and this aspect of the ex-Premier's career finds a large place in the book. Here is one striking passage:—

A great deal has been writ en and said about Lord Salisbury's Churchmanship, chiefly by writers in the extreme Low Church Press who have made him out to be a narrow-minded partisan and supporter of the ritualistic party. No greater mistake could be made. Lord Salisbury is a High Churchman, but of the most wide-minded and charitable kind. He is no friend to the advanced school of modern ritualism neither does he fail to appreciate at its full value the piety and learning of the "Evangelicals" with whom he may not be in all matters in perfect sympathy. It is only necessary to notice the advice that he has given to the Crown as to the appointments to Bishoprics to be assured of the impartiality and wisdom of his views. Lord Salisbury fully believes in the comprehensive embrace of our mother the Church within whose arms may be found men of widely different views who are yet one in their love for her and their Master. Probably no Prime Minister has ever been concerned with the appointment of so many bishops. It is all be a matter of surprise to some to learn that these appointments are thirty-seven in number. They are as follows; to the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York once each; to the Bishoprics of Salisbury, Manchester, Ely, Chester, St Asaph, St. Albans, Truro, Lichfield Carlisle, Newcastle, Colchester, St. David's Bristol, Exeter, and Liverpool once each; to Sodor and Man Wakefield, Oxford, Durham, Bangor, Winchester, Worcester, Peterborough, Rochester and London twice each. Surely a portentous list! Only consider who are included in these appointments and it will instantly be seen that Lord Salisbury is no narrow party man, but one who tries to the utmost to find the man most proper for the post.

Lord Salisbury's indifference to the passion, the clamour, and the excitement of the moment has ever been a prominent feature of his career, and to this characteristic Mr. How pays an appropriate tribute:—

The first thing to strike anyone who has carefully observed Lord Salisbury is his extraordinary calm. His self-command under circumstances the most trying and in crises the most alarming has been nothing short of marvellous. A great ambassador of a foreign court once spoke of his astonishment at this great calmness and likened him to a rock beaten by the waves. During the period in which Lord Salisbury has guided the fortunes of our country, events have happened which would have shaken to their foundations many other governments and states. To his firmness and calm resolve we in great measure owe the fact that the greatness of our nation has not been impaired by the loss of Ireland and by the dismemberment of the empire in other directions. To come to very recent events the self-control exhibited by the Prime Minister all through the anxious strain of the Boer War has done much to keep the nation cool and to minimise the fear of disaster.

The ex-Premier is indeed one of the most "detached," and mentally absorbed men in existence:—

He is often seen to pause in his walks about the grounds at Hatfield and lean upon his long staff for many minutes at a time, evidently deeply wrapt in thought. "He is always studying—studying—studying," said an old retainer who watches him with that rather distant affection and respect which he inspires in most of those who serve him. Trifles are not allowed to disturb his reveries. An eye-witness describes how she watched him walking up and down the platform at King's Cross, while the rug which he carried trailed along the dusty pavement. At last a man approached and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but your rug is trailing on the ground." "Ah!" said Lord Salisbury, with a smile, "it generally does!"

When travelling in a train, we are told, Lord Salisbury buries himself instantly in a book—probably a novel, for he is a great reader of this class of literature—and spends much of his spare time when indoors in this manner. It is said, indeed, that during his newspaper days he wrote several pieces of fiction, but they were never published. Not long ago, so the story goes, an enterprising person discovered this circumstance, and begged hard to be allowed to bring them out. "No," was Lord Salisbury's decided response "certainly not. I want my old age to be as honourable as possible!"

Other anecdotes equally good might be quoted from Mr. How's entertaining pages, but we will content ourselves with just one more extract, which concludes with an aspiration that will be shared by every one of Lord Salisbury's grateful and admiring fellow-countrymen:—

Lord Salisbury has been able to lay down the load of care with a completeness which all men would not have found easy. He has been seen to have been overworked and sometimes anxious and irritable. He seems now to have no troubles left. He has been seen pondering deeply as he leant upon his stick at Hatfield. He is now bright and cheerful with no sign of preoccupation or aloofness. Very wisely he has not yet returned to his chemical studies. He spends the time largely in the open air. His tricycle is in constant use, though, for longer journeys, he has taken to a motor-car. There is no one in the land who does not hope that he may live for years to enjoy with an uninterruptedness that he has never known the home he loves so well.

Mr. How's volume is embellished by many excellent photographs and portraits and by a number of cartoons from drawings by Sir John Tenniel and Messrs. Linley Sambourne, Harry Furniss, E. T. Reed, and F. C. Gould, all of which add greatly to the charm of the book.

OSCAR BROWNING ON INDIA.

IMPRESSIONS OF CALCUTTA.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING, who was the guest of His Excellency Lord Curzon last year, is contributing to the new magazine, "King and Country" his impressions. His introduction is mainly responsible for the scenery of the voyage and the statement that "Suez was nothing more to us than a row of lamps and an emporium for post-cards. Continuing his narrative he says:—

AN INDIAN TRAIN.

We reached Bombay at sunset, and whilst making the long round which the entrance to the harbour necessitates, had opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the scene. Bombay is, as its name implies, one of the great bays of the world. It is compared to the bay of Naples, but there is no Ischia or Capri and no Vesuvius. We lay in the roads all night, and we spent four hours next morning before we were moored by the side of the quay. I can say little about Bombay as I left it the same evening, but I hope to see more of it on my return. I can report that the offices of Messrs. Cook are very large and airy, that the clerks are extremely courteous; but why they should, without question, send you the Calcutta by Jabulpur, when the route by Nagpur is many hours shorter, and ten rupees cheaper, is as yet to me an unsolved mystery. I can also say that the town of Bombay is redolent of Italy, and that the view from the balcony of Watson's Hotel into the square, below is delightfully suggestive of that country except that the trees, the birds and the inhabitants are all different. I can certify that Government House is a fairy edifice, with a lovely garden and an exquisite view of the bay from the drawing-room windows. Even a few hours cannot be spent at Bombay without a visit to the Towers of Silence, the grim burying place of Parsees, where the tombs are living animals, and the vultures sit on the infected palm trees, waiting patiently for their victims; or to the native town, where every step is a picture of character and colour, and where the mind is taken back through Pompeii to ancient Greece, and to the Arabian Nights. It is forty-six hours' journey from Bombay to Calcutta, and these have to be spent in

AN INDIAN TRIAN,

which for the benefit of destined travellers I may as well describe. The first class carriages are roomy and lofty, the floor space being, to speak accurately, twelve feet by ten. Each compartment contains four berths, and, as you are informed by an inscription, six seats, but you generally can have one to yourself, as I did. A convenient washing room is attached in which, if you like, you can go to the length of having a bath. The native servant whom you have hired at Bombay purchases your bedding for the journey, a mattress composed of two soft coverlets, sheets, blankets, and a pillow. A very little reflection will show you how much better it is that you should buy these conveniences new, than that you should use those which have already served for others. The carriages are not sufficiently well lighted to allow you to read with comfort, and, if they were, the jolting would render it impossible, as the track is not a model of perfection, and the dust is very trying. The best thing you can do is to sleep all night and to doze all day, looking out at intervals at the strange sights which present themselve at intervals. You will then discover that a jungle is not a tangled forest, but any oddpiece of waste ground; that tigers may abound in districts which seem little calculated to give them shelter; that natives always walken in single file and that they are continually washing themselves, even in the dirtiest water. The refreshment arrangements are admirable; soda water is offered to you just as you are conceiving the wish for it; tea comes to you punctually at 6 A. M., and as often as you may desire it during the rest of the day; no sooner have you passed your hand over your stubbly beard than a barber appears to shave you in the carriage. You get a "little breakfast" of eggs and bacon, with bananas and oranges at eight, a delightful tiffin in the heat of noon, and a good dinner at sunset. Indeed your wishes are so sooner conceived than they are satisfied as if by magic, "without rest and without haste," as the German poet sings. In this manner day succeeds night and night day, till you reach your destination

DIZZY BUT UNFATIGUED.

During the journey you have been excited, but never dull. Perhaps the passage of the Jumna at Allahabad would have been the nearest approach to the first sensation, if it had not taken place at one o'clock in the morning; you also infer that Jabalpur is a fine city, although you may never have heard of it before. Beneath you do not behold as you are fast asleep in the darkness. You have fellow travellers who travel with you for a space; an active engineer from the Deccan, with a clear-cut face, anxious to know whether his chance compani n is a relation of Robert Browning; a vigorous oversee from the coalfields, dealing everyday successfully with strange emergencies; a brawny Scotchman, strong as a giant and simple as a child, rushing off for his one day holiday to the Calcutta races; he has made a bet on the Viceroy's Cup and is now about to try his luck in the Metropolitan. The British in India work hard, and their relaxation is sport. But the third evening has arrived the day has hurried into night. My bearer has packed up my bed and bedding, the brawny Scotchman has collected his belongings and has said 'good-bye" to the spruce Babu advocate in the next compartment who is making a huge income by the litigious disposition of his countrymen. It is obvious that we are passing through suburbs; the train stops and here is Lord Curzon —my oldest Eton pupil—to welcome me on the platform and the scarlet liveries of the Viceroy are gleaming among the dusky crowd.

CALCUTTA.

What am I to say about Calcutta? Utterly unknown to me when I came to India, it seems to me now so well known to all Englishmen that there is nothing left in it to describe. A city of more than a million of inhabitants, the capital of a great Empire, it is still formless, and presents a strange mixture of magnificence and squalor. The main feature is the maidan, the flat plain which stretches from Government House to the banks of the Hooghly. It contains statues, a racecourse, a polo ground, cricket fields, a fort (even Fort William), a camp and many other details worthy of notice. The Strand is the favourite drive along the banks of the Hooghly, where fashionable Calcutta disports itself every evening in quest of the Southern breeze. The Eden Gardens, laid out by the side of the maidan, have an English cricket ground, which carries you back to your native land. Cricket, I may say, is indigenous in India, whether it is played by the A. D. C. or the Civil servant, by the white robed Babu or by the naked lad in an Indian village. The stumps, the ball, the bat are all of the approved English pattern, and the Baboo seems to think that his weapon will be more effective if it is thickly wrapped round with black whipcord. Besides these features there are the public offices, more useful than imposing, the Post Office with many columns, and last but not least, Government House, the centre of attraction, its wings stretching out to every point of the compass an emblem of the power which governs India so completely and so well. Perhaps after all, the most striking building in Calcutta is the new Army and Navy Stores. I used to think that there was only one drive in Calcutta, that to Tolly Gunge, because fate always took me that way. It runs across the maidan, past Belvedere, the home of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, past the Zoological Gardens, over Zeerut Bridge, past the Palace of Warren-Hastings, now renovated to receive native Princes who come to it to visit the Viceroy, home by Indian village communities, collections of small mud huts, destroyed every few years by rains, unconscious of the distinguished position which they hold in the theories of Political Science. This is the road which I always took, and the body-guard of the Viceroy seemed to be travelling in the same direction. But after ten days I discovered that there was another drive, that of Bally Gunge, which leads to the lines of Viceroy's body-guard, and passes more villages and more luxurious villas of Civil servants and merchants.

THE Marconi Company has communicated to Sir Edmund Barton an offer to establish wireless telegraphy between Australia and New Zealand, the tariff to be fourpence a word. Sir Edmund is averse to private competition with the Commonwealth Telegraph Department, but he is in correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject.

AFTER recent disclosures as to the disastrous experiences of several of the textile combinations in England the condition of affairs shown in the report of the Bleachers' Association cannot come as a great surprise. The results, however, are quite bad enough. For the six months to September 30 last, the net profit, after payment of debenture interest and the deduction of £78,600 for maintenance and depreciation, amounts to £133,464 only. For the previous nine months (the date of the company's financial year has been altered) the profits had been £300,776 No interim dividend is declared, but a sum of £15,000 is transferred to special reserve fund, and £63,999 is carried forward. In the prospectus the profit was certified to have averaged £372,465 for five years, which was equal to about 6 per cent. on the issued ordinary share capital. Subscriptions were invited at par for £1,539,690 of

PURELY PERSONAL.

A word of congratulation to the industrious writer on the "Gentlewoman" staff, who has unearthed the following delicious fragment from a forgotten book of Mrs. Alcott, the American authoress, concerning the boyhood of King Edward. Writing about half a century ago, the observant lady from this side of the has this extremely vivacious note on the future King as a boy: A yellow-haired laddie, very like his mother. Fanny and I waved and nodded to him as he passed by, and he openly winked his boyish eye at us, for Fanny, with her yellow curls and wild waving, looked rather rowdy, and the poor little Prince wanted some fun.

Long before the espousal by England of the cause of Italian liberation and of Italian unity, there was a warm friendship between the two countries—the Italian and the Latin all but island—for that, according to the geography primers, is what England is. I first noticed this at a period of my life when I took it into my head to read the delightful comedies of Goldoni at a stretch—there are fifty or sixty of them, but the old Venetian barrister wrote them in so clear, so manly, so simple an Italian, that they present few difficulties to any lad who knows Latin and French, and has mastered the easy conjugation of Italian verbs. Well, in Goldoni's comedies written and played nearly a couple of hundred years back, the Englishman is always a sympathetic character. He may be eccentric, he may have the reserve and the "morgue" of his race; but he is invariably a good fellow.

He is often made to act as the wayward but kindly god from the car at the close of a comedy where the characters have got into such a monetary tangle that nothing but the open purse of a wealthy and good-hearted fellow can put them right, and bring about a happy ending. Even when fun is poked at the Signor Inglese, it is the kindly irony of a frugal race, marvelling at a lavishness which, to them, savours of amiable madness. The presentment of an Englishman on the French stage—a mixture of imbecile conceit and awkwardness—is so well-known that I need not dwell upon the contrast. History repeats itself—or, rather, continues itself and what I have said brings me to the following significant passage concerning the Anglish tendencies of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, which I take from the Rome letter of the "Pall Mall," written by a correspondent who is personally unknown to me, but whom, for vividness, picturesqueness, and insight, I place only second to Mr. Crawford, the famous Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News.'

"This is how the writer describes certain incidents under the witty title of English Rule in Rome: The King of Italy, as time goes on, instead of relaxing and coming back on his English principles, seems to be more confirmed in them than ever. He placed an Englishwoman at the head of the nurseries when his first child was born, much against the will and advice of others, and the experiment has been such a success that he is now more Anglophile than ever. Consequently Miss Dickens, the governess, as she is called here, rules supreme not only in her own province, but has her advice asked on many extraneous subjects. The other day, before the birth of Princess Mafalda, she was called hurriedly to the Queen. On entering the room she found also his Majesty, who was trying to persuade the Queen on some disputed point. Is it not so?' he said turning to Miss Dickens; the English always wear goloshes on the grass when it is damp? I am sure they would not do anything so silly, broke in the Queen; and even if they do, she added rebelliously, that is no reason why I should. I have been on damp grass all my life and never took any harm. Silly things (referring to the goloshes); let the English wear them!' Miss Dickens took a middle course in the dispute, advising her Majesty to keep off the grass, and thus seeing no necessity for such extreme measures as she evidently thought goloshes to be. With Princess Mafalda everything goes smoothly, as at this time the household are used to Miss Dickens's ways, and no more question the wisdom of, or wonder at her decrees. She wills such and such a thing, and being a mad Englishwoman, must be allowed to go on in her own way; they are perfectly resigned—but still expect the worst.

I feel rather sore, writer a correspondent of "M.A.P.," that a well-edited little contemporary, the "Treasury" has had better fortune than 'M. A. P.' in extracting from Lord Halifax a Days of My Youth article. Lord Halifax's is a much discussed personality in these stormy days of the fight between the Ritualists and the Evangelicals over the Education Bill, but all will agree that he is a magnificently sincere figure on the stage of modern politics. This is what he has to say of the books which he loved in boyhood: Does the present generation read the books which delighted us so much when we were young, and to which, as I think, the English Revival owes so much, at least, of its fascination and charm? Sintram and Undine, by La Motte Fouque, in the translation never since equalled, much less surpassed, of Mrs, Butler, the wife of Dean Butler of Wantage and Lincoln; The Eagle and the Lion, Alsalunga's Knight, The Victor's Wreath. The Unknown Patient, and Other Tales, and The Magic Ring, also by La Motte Fouque; Allegories, such as The Fast Army, The Dark River, The Shadow of the Cross by Monro and Adams; Ivo and Verena, Agathos, by Samuel Wilberforce—Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford, as he became afterwards; The White Lady, translated by Miss Lyttleton; and last, but not least, such delightful stories as Theodora Phranza; or, The Fall of Constantinople, Duchenier; or, The Revolt of La Vendee, The Egyptian Wanderers, and The Farm of Aptongo, by Dr. Neale.

Lord Halifax gives the following interesting memories of the funeral customs that obtained in his boyhood: A girl was carried to the grave by unmarried women, and there would be white mixed with the mourning; a married woman was carried by married women and the same with the men. The Sunday after the funeral the family of the departed, all in deep mourning, with. I think, their hat bands and scarfs, came together to morning church when a funeral sermon was preached. They remained seated all the time and took no part in the service.

The enormous demands on the space of a Christmas number prevent me from giving more than a few lines to a very pretty and interesting wedding, that of Miss Ward, sister of Count Ward, to Captain Cyril Blackburne Tew. The wedding was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, and the reception afterwards took place at the Hyde Park Hotel. The many friends of the bride and of her father mustered in force, and the fine rooms of the Hyde Park Hotel were a regular thoroughfare for several hours. I give a list of some of the presents: from Count Ward, the brother of the bride, a brougham, a victoria, a pair of horses, and a cheque; from other brothers and sisters of the bride, a Dresden dessert service, silver tea service, silver bowls, etc., cheques; the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore, silver bridge box; Mrs. Ronalds, two pictures in massive silver frames; Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, a silver-mounted tea-basket service; the Dowager Countess of Milo a gold penholder; the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, a silver-mounted morocco letter-case; the Dowager Countess Howe, diamond hair ornament; Sir Henry Gordon Lennox, leather silver-mounted cigar box; Cardinal Vaughan, books; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sassoon, gold and jewelled hat pins; the Honourable Mrs. Dormer, gilt frame; the Hon Charles Harris, silver writing set; Lady Abinger, a tablecloth; and the Hon. F. Curzon, a tea table.

Miss Ward, by the way, followed the American custom in carrying a prayer-book instead of a bouquet; nor was she attended by bridesmaids or pages. The early part of the honeymoon will be spent at Fulwell Park, Count Ward's country place, and after a little trip to Paris the happy couple will settle down in London.

In discussing a most conspicuous and unhappy marriage, a lady remarked: But what could you expect from such a wedding? It was the most heartless and worldly affair I never saw. In direct opposition to this was the wedding of Miss Gertrude Sands and Mr. Theodore Birnbaum. Although the daughter of rich and fashionable parents, it was such a pretty unpretentious affair that it might be described as homely. Miss Sands had a large circle of affectionate friends, made by her sweet and unselfish disposition. The Chief Rabbi, Dr Adler, who had known her from childhood, performed the ceremony, which, as everyone knows, in the Jewish faith is a beautiful and gorgeous ritual. The canopy under which the bride stood was heavily draped with flowers—orange-blossoms and buds and the golden rod gave a touch of warmth to the lilies and roses. Little children, picturesquely dressed, distributed sweet-smelling flowers among the guests. And the whole was dramatic, and finely rendered.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
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27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
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34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
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38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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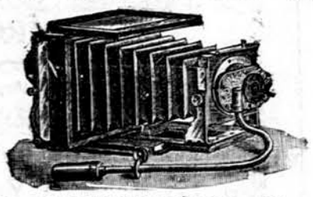

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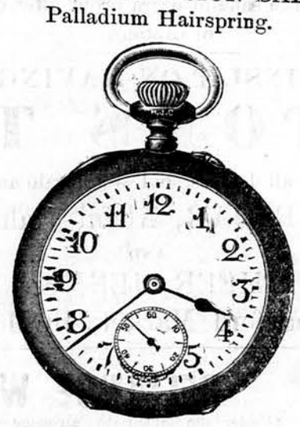

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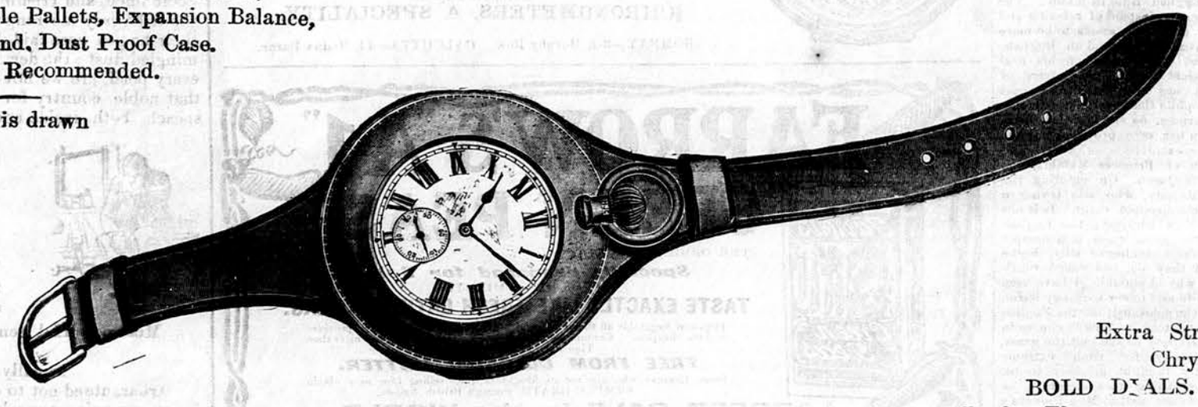

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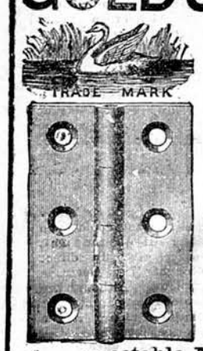

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